# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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# TOPICS OF THE DAY

## IS THE NEW TARIFF HURTING BUSINESS?

WITH MANY of the main currents of business running below flood-level and showing signs of continued recession, one might expect a chorus of voices arraigning the new tariff as the culprit. Yet a canvass of the leading trade and industrial organs by THE LITERARY DIGEST reveals a surprizing absence of any such accusing chorus. Instead, we find not only a prevailing note of optimism as to the future, but a tendency to look elsewhere than to the tariff schedules for an explanation of any present slackening of business activities. Thus it is pointed out that the hesitation which causes concern in this country is evident also in Germany, Canada, India, and Brazil, and is accounted for by the experts as the result of an overstrained condition of the world's money markets. Despite the partial demolition of the tariff wall, reports one financial editor, "thus far there has been no invasion of the American market in any line." Commercial failures in the United States during October of this year, it is true, were more numerous than in October of any other year since 1895, but no less an authority than the editor of *Dun's Review* (New York) confesses himself unable to discover any connection between the increase in failures and the tariff. Even the depression in so basic an industry as the manufacture of iron and steel seems to be causing little immediate worry to students of our economic conditions, who point out that the trade is still a long way from the state of prostration that afflicted it three years ago, and find a reason for its present slowing up in the poverty of the railroads. The Cleveland *Iron Trade Review*, it is true, couples the new tariff with the proposed Currency Bill as contributing to "uncertainty in the iron and steel trade," but in *The Iron Age* (New York) we find a long editorial on the business shrinkage, in which the tariff comes in for only a casual reference. Says the latter authority:

"Those who are engaged in the manufacture or sale of iron and steel products do not need to be told that the volume of business is steadily declining, that prices are crumbling, and that working forces are being diminished. . . . With the possibility of unsatisfactory currency legislation, the expectation of drastic antitrust legislation this winter, and the continued indisposition of capital to make new investments, it would appear that little hope is to be entertained of much improvement in business in the winter months. On the other hand, if intervention in Mexico should be decided upon, this might have a slightly stimulating effect on some branches of activity. The war with Spain was one of the causes contributing to a revival of prosperity in 1898. While war is to be deplored, nevertheless it causes large expenditures for all kinds of supplies, and the effect of such expenditures by the Government is stimulating to general trade. Again, if the Eastern railroads should be successful in securing from the Interstate Commerce Commission permission to advance their freight rates, this would be a strong factor in bringing about purchases of needed equipment and supplies by numerous railroad companies.

"It is difficult to conceive how a depression can be prolonged under the conditions prevailing now. Stocks in consumers' hands are undoubtedly low as the result of conservative buying for the whole period during which the tariff was being revised. There has been no overspeculation either in stocks or in real estate for a long time. New construction has by no means been so active this year as in times when money was abundant and capitalists were free in either making investments of their own or furnishing the means to others. The country has been accumulating for a long time, and there must be a great deal of idle capital awaiting a favorable opportunity for investment. The readjustment of domestic prices to meet conditions brought about by the revised tariff will not be so serious as to cause great disturbances in manufacturing industries, and it is to be expected that such readjustments will be accomplished within the next few months. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that with the advent of the spring months it will be found that most of the unfavorable influences now confronting us shall have either passed over or else shall have been deprived of their power for evil. The coming few months may prove to be a period of more or less business disturbance, but it is difficult to see how such a state of affairs can extend beyond next spring."

Because of the alleged inability of the railroads to enter the market with any vigor until they have been allowed to increase their rates, we are told, their purchases of steel rails this year have been less than a third of what they were last year. "But with all this," points out the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, "the iron and steel trade is far from being in a weak position," for "nobody is sending in cancellations, nor is anybody holding up shipments on contract," and "the threat of foreign competition is pooh-poohed by the trade."

Turning to the automobile industry, we are assured by the editor of *The Automobile Trade Journal* (Philadelphia) that the new tariff has had "no effect whatever on the automobile trade," with the "possible exception" of an increased importation of tires. He qualifies this statement, however, by going on to say that the trade has been indirectly affected by "the slump in general business, which is undoubtedly due to the new tariff, one of the results of which is that the bankers have curtailed

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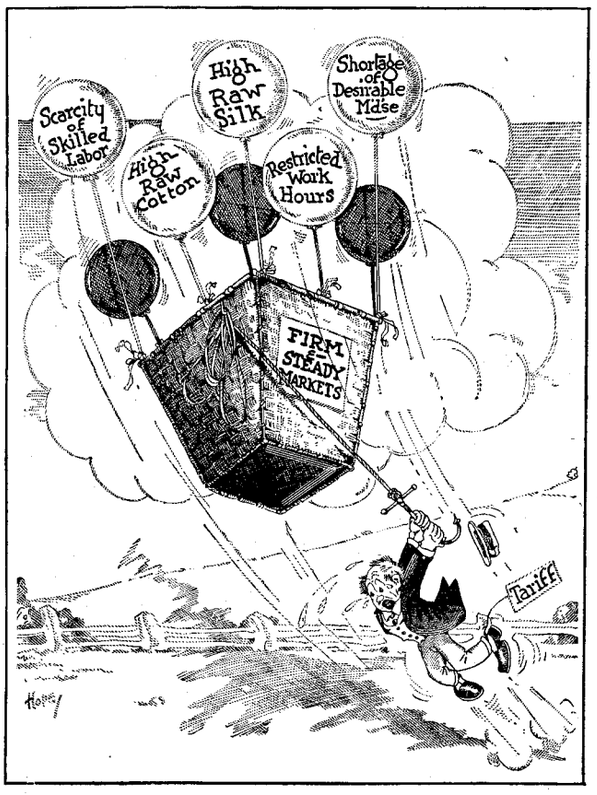
loans, forcing a number of automobile manufacturers to the wall." To *The Automobile Dealer and Repairer* (New York) it seems that the new tariff gives the foreign manufacturer an unnecessary advantage, but S. S. Taback, general manager of the A. Elliott Ranney Automobile Company, is convinced that the American manufacturer need not fear European competition. He says in part:

"At the opening of the automobile salon in Paris a week ago, according to cable dispatches, eleven makes of American cars were represented in a total of one hundred and fourteen exhibits from all over Europe. It would seem from this showing that the concern of the American manufacturers might justly be reversed, and that in place of the foreign cars invading the American markets, the product of this country is making greater inroads in motor-car centers of Continental Europe.

"For the past four or five years the automobile manufacturers of this country have concentrated on export selling, and, with few exceptions, if any, have met with success in competition with all foreign makes in their respective classes. It has never been claimed that the American car was not the equal of the product of any other country mechanically. But where foreign car-builders excelled was in body design, detail of finish, and appointments for the comfort and convenience of the motorist. And having a car at least as good as the American car in every other respect, they made the strongest bid for the American trade on style, and whatever success is claimed for the foreign car in this country may be credited to its superior body construction.

"This year and for the past two or three years the American makers have improved so materially in body building that the American car this year has reached the pinnacle of success and will take its place alongside any foreign car for style and completeness. This advancement in motor-car manufacture alone will do more to stave off foreign invasion and competition than anything else, for the looks of the car is more than 50 per cent. of its selling value."




CAN'T HOLD 'EM DOWN!

—Hopf in *The Dry Goods Economist.*

Organs of the farm-implement trade report that industry entirely unaffected by the tariff changes. "The American manufacturer of agricultural implements," writes the editor of *Farm Implements* (Minneapolis), "has no foreign competition," because "American-made implements are the best made anywhere." He continues:

"We export implements instead of importing them. Our manufacturers have the most advanced ideas, and no farm machinery made elsewhere is fit for the use of the American farmer. Therefore, by no possibility, so long as that condition prevails, can foreign manufacturers of implements gain a foothold in the United States. The only way they could secure trade in this country would be by inventing something better than the machines made in our own factories, and in the very few isolated cases where such genius has been displayed abroad the American manufacturer has adapted the idea to his own uses, or else factories have been equipped in this country for the manufacture of those specific articles."

No less emphatic is the tribute paid to American implement manufacturers by the editor of the Kansas City *Implement Trade Journal*, who goes on to say:

"If the new tariff shall have the effect of lowering the price of steel and other raw material entering into the manufacture of implements, it will aid rather than injure American implement manufacturers."

Reports of increased rather than diminished activity in the textile trades are explained by some observers on the theory that they are reacting from a long period of dulness and abstention from buying while the revision of the tariff was in progress. In the woolen trade, whose "Schedule K" formerly represented the keystone of the protective arch, the test has not yet been actually applied, since the new rates in that schedule—with the exception of raw wool, which becomes free on December 1—do not go into effect until January 1. Nevertheless, we find in *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (Boston) the confident statement that "with the wool supply of the world open to us on equal terms with other manufacturers, it is folly to attempt to maintain that we shall not be able to hold our markets on the majority of fabrics." And from Berlin dispatches we learn that the German manufacturers of woolen goods regard our new tariff with disappointment, failing to discover in it the advantages to themselves which they had expected.

"In the cotton-goods market," reports *The Textile Manufacturers' Journal*, "there is little, if any, evidence of weakness." And in *Cotton* (Atlanta) we find assurances that the cotton manufacturer is not going to succumb to the changed conditions, but "may be counted upon to keep his machinery in operation to the best of his ability and to remain the important factor he now is in the marts of American industry." In this connection it is interesting to read in a Memphis dispatch that American cotton-spinners are buying more cotton than they did at this period last year. On the other hand, we read in a Fall River dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*:

"Various manufacturers of cotton goods in this section of New England, when asked for an explanation of the apparent fact that the tariff reduction had not caused great falling off in domestic business, and had not been followed by the predicted great increase of imports, declared that it is too early to judge the results which may come.

"Manufacturers agree in saying that, at the present time, there is no trading except on what they call a 'hand-to-mouth' basis. They say that if the mills were dependent upon the orders received since the passage of the Tariff Bill, there would have been a slackening of operations in the mills which would attract attention, and they claim that the present operations are in the production of goods to take care of deliveries in the next two months.

"One of the manufacturers of cotton goods said to-day that, in view of the situation which confronts the domestic manufacturer, the present condition of the market does not offer any great inducements to foreign manufacturers to rush goods into this country. What the foreign manufacturer may do later appears to be a problem that no one can foresee, and on which one encounters no definite prediction."

"Manufacturers of desirable silks," says *The Dry Goods Economist* (New York), "have orders that will keep much of their machinery busy well into next year." The same trade organ assures us that the great majority of those engaged in

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VICTORY!

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

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SIZING UP THE SITUATION.

—McCay in the New York *American.*

## IN MEXICO.

the dry-goods business are optimistic about conditions under the new tariff because they realize that "the changes in merchandise values will be brought about gradually" and that "to-day the influence of supply and demand is paramount to that exerted by a lowering of our scale of customs duties." Further:

"What many will consider even more important, there is no serious apprehension of large increase in the imports of foreign merchandise. Foreign manufacturers are busily engaged in supplying other markets which they have built up throughout the world. And they, too, have to cope with the higher cost of production and, in some cases, with unrest on the part of their employees."

"Aside from the fact that it makes a political factor of him," writes Fred Stockman in *The Interstate Grocer* (St. Louis), "the tariff experts see no reason why the grocer should be unduly exercised over the probable effect upon him of the new Tariff Law." For while "it may enable him to obtain the goods he sells at a slightly reduced figure, and therefore to sell them at a reduced price," the change "will probably be so small and gradual that it will hardly be noticed."

The effect of removing the duty on soft coal, we learn from *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York), will be "almost imperceptible, taking the trade of this country as a whole," altho there are "a few points where imports will probably show more or less of an increase." And from Mr. Floyd W. Parsons, editor of *The Coal Age*, we get a more detailed account of the bearing of the tariff on the coal trade. Under the new schedules coal and coke join anthracite on the free list. "We need never fear," says Mr. Parsons, "that European coal-owners will successfully enter our local markets," and he goes on to say that "the only competition of a serious nature is that from Nova Scotia and British Columbia, in Canada." The Nova Scotia mines produce about 7,000,000 tons annually, of a kind similar to that mined in northern West Virginia, and most of it is consumed in Eastern Canada. Some of this coal reaches the New England market. But—

"The output of the Nova Scotia field, however, is limited; the area of the entire district is not as large as any one of the important fields in our Eastern States. Practically all of the American coal that now seeks a market in New England is superior to the Nova Scotia fuel, so that, so far as quality is concerned, the advantage lies with the American operator."

But a more serious competition, he goes on to say, is felt in Montana and Wyoming, where the removal of duty invites British Columbia coal into the American market:

"Coal in the Crow's Nest field of British Columbia is not only equal, but is superior in many ways to our Montana and Wyoming lignites. The British Columbia field is quite extensive and can provide a considerably larger output if a market can be found. There is no doubt that Canadian coal will prove a strong competitor in our Northwestern States. We feel confident, however, that American operators can produce at a cost as low, or lower, than their competitors across the line, and we predict that whatever change in the markets occur will be only temporary and certainly not fatal."

Turning to the general business situation, we find certain facts to balance against the reported slowing of activity in the Middle West, the recession of the steel trade, and the railroads' plea of poverty. Conspicuous among these is the report of the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the 7,509 national banks. Commenting on this report, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"If the bankers, country and city, of the United States are deeply perturbed over coming changes in the American financial system, visual demonstration of their reported nervousness is not reflected in the loan account. The comparison of totals shows that the loans on November 26, 1912, were $201,895,824 less than on October 21 this year. The loan account shows also an increase over the statement rendered on August 9, 1913, of $92,322,328.

"The banks of New York City report decreases since August 9 in loans of $26,272,715 and in cash of $29,059,727, but there is an increase in deposits of $79,102,171. Compared with a year ago, loans, however, have increased $36,019,010."

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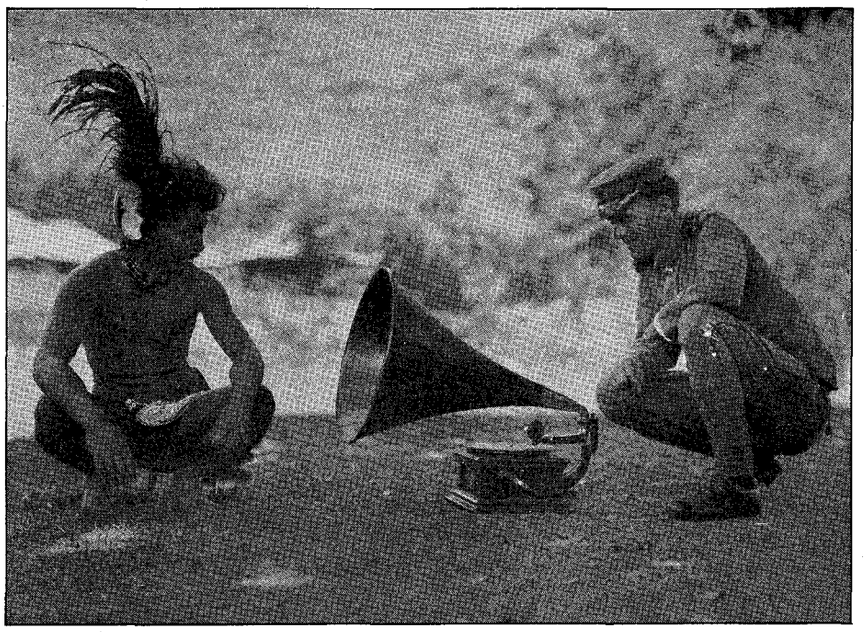
# EGGS

MEXICO, currency, the tariff, and other worries may rag the nerves of statesmen, but the price of eggs is causing housewives much more concern. In New York a competent investigator reports that retail prices run thus: "Fancy, from 70 to 75 cents; fresh, selected, and mixed, from 37 to 67 cents; cold storage, everywhere classed as 'No. 1,' from 30 to 50 cents." And in the "astounding" medley of prices and classifications there are noted sales at 80 and 84 cents, bringing in the "7-cent egg." "It's a shame, the price we have to pay for eggs," says Mrs. Julian Heath, of the National Housewives' League. To which, piously observes the New York *Sun*, "the country says Amen!" "We are going to have eggs, especially cold-storage eggs, much cheaper," continues Mrs. Heath, and she has a very definite plan of action, which is to be mentioned again. But the campaigners of the Housewives' League, and the rest of us who share their indignation, are reminded by *The Sun* "that whatever liberties are taken by warehousemen with the law of supply and demand it rules in the case of the egg reasonably fresh from the hen at this time of the year," and "the 'fancy' egg can not be made much cheaper." And *The Sun* goes on to defend the hen:



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

Efforts of the American military to soothe and civilize a Filipino chief and make him fit for the ballot and, in time, for a Government job.

"Any owner of a private chicken yard will testify that the veterans are molting now and the spring pullets have not yet begun to cackle about their achievements. The youngsters must be six or seven months old before they produce the pioneer egg. Hereabout that interesting event occurs in December. Chickens that come into the world in this latitude as early as the last week in March are likely to molt in the end of the year. Such is the testimony of the poultry yard. It is better to have them born in April or May, and sometimes in December they will begin the business of their lives with credit.

"No affidavit is needed to support the statement than many an owner of 100 hens and pullets is now getting no return in eggs for his outlay, not more than one or two a day at the most. . . . It is only a step from kicking about the high cost of fresh eggs to traducing the feathered friend of man. If hens and pullets won't lay they won't, and there's an end of it. Invest and bombard the cold-storage despoilers, ladies, but don't expect to see the price of fresh eggs go down before Christmas week, when the hens cease from molting and the pullets begin to earn their keep."

The Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer* sees in this time of doubt—and doubtful eggs—but one certainty: "The hen refuses to do more work for the Democratic Administration than she did for the Republicans, hence the Democratic promise of cheap food was a myth." True, the Democrats have taken off the duty on eggs, but, as the New York *Press* notes, egg prices keep rising. The tariff has nothing to do with it, we are told. "When there are plenty of hens—something there is not—and when those hens will stick to their business of laying eggs—something they are not doing now—eggs will be cheap." "All over the world," another daily informs us, "the hen is sulking about the yard instead of attending to business on her nest." Tho the New York *Evening Mail's* explanation of the failure of relief from Europe is that "the egg dealers of Russia, Belgium, and Germany have raised their prices in harmony with the American market."

What are consumers going to do about it? is the question the press raise, and in some cases attempt to answer. The suggestion of the Albany *Argus* is that "we should raise more hens, in the first place, and in the second place we should inaugurate better methods of handling the eggs so that the loss from breakage due to bad methods of handling would be very small." Distribution, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "can be much less wastefully and more cheaply done than it is now." Indeed, it seems to the Brooklyn paper that "if the present mounting prices lead to a general system of city market, so distributed as to reduce the cost of cartage and cut down the number of middlemen, our pockets will not have bled in vain." But all these suggestions point to the future, as does the Government's plan to utilize the parcel post for the elimination of the middleman. In the present difficulty the public, says the Washington *Post*, is more likely to "look for relief to the 700,000 members of the Housewives' League, who are preparing to compete against the middlemen's trust, confident that eggs can be sold as low as 30 cents a dozen." "For, a similar plan put in operation in New York and Philadelphia last winter effectually broke the prohibitive prices then quoted, thus compelling the middlemen to dump their cold-storage stocks on the market at any old price."

Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the League, says that so far it has not been deemed necessary "to call a boycott or sell eggs ourselves." But she adds:

"We are advising every one to get storage eggs for thirty cents if they can, and not to pay more than thirty-two cents for them. . . . The way to enforce our demands for reasonable prices is simply refuse to buy of dealers whose prices are too high. Some men are selling at normal prices, and the others can do what they can do. One of the principal objects of this campaign is to teach the housewife that storage eggs from honest groceries are good enough for any one."

A final word in defense of the hen comes from the Census Bureau at Washington, which gives figures to show that the annual production of eggs is more than keeping pace with the increase of population. As a New York *Globe* dispatch interprets these figures, "each person in the country this year ought to be enabled to eat about eight eggs more in 1913 than in 1909 and not have the price increase a bit."

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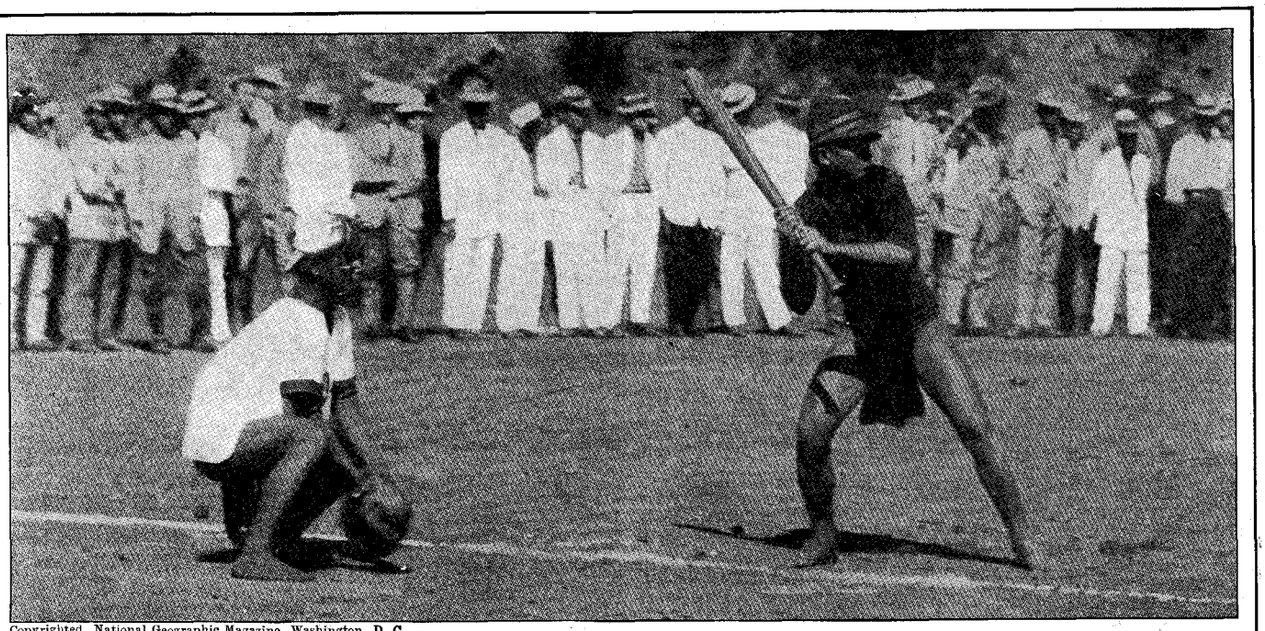

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AMERICANIZING THE FILIPINO.

## GIVING JOBS TO FILIPINOS

IF President Wilson's Philippine policy should ever prove a disappointment, he at least can not say that he was not warned in time. The warnings, too, have come from men with such expert knowledge of Philippine problems that many editors think the President and his advisers can not ignore them. Mr. Dean C. Worcester's strictures upon the Wilson policy are found self-contradictory by the anti-imperialist New York *Evening Post*, and set down as "maunderings" by the Democratic Philadelphia *Record*, but his thirteen years of service as Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines convince many other dailies that what he says is worth listening to. Then when William H. Taft adds the weight of his experience as President of the United States, as Secretary of War, as Governor-General of the Philippines, to criticism of the present Administration's course, the Republican press, at least, are fully satisfied that Democratic folly has been clearly exposed. Mr. Taft feels that he knows "so much more about the problem and its difficulties than any of the gentlemen in this Administration" that he has "a duty and a right to call their attention to some of the dangers that beset them and to some of the mistakes" that he hears have been made. He thoroughly disapproves of the "steps toward Filipino independence" that have been taken, as part of the declared Democratic policy of early freedom for the islands. As he puts it, in a speech delivered in Brooklyn:

"It is the inability of the common people to understand what is their own interest that justifies our staying there, and to say that they would prefer the independence of the islands under the present conditions is only to demonstrate their lack of capacity to receive it. By going in and doing what we have done we are pledged to stay there until that good shall become not only substantial, but permanent."

The "one criticism" that ex-President Taft thinks can be made of our government of the Filipinos is that possibly we have given them too much share in their control. He says:

"The great body of the adult Filipinos to-day, steeped in ignorance, do not know their own rights under the government under which they are now living. The supreme difficulty of maintaining a government of free civil institutions there is in giving the uneducated and the poor an understanding of what their rights are. They do not know enough to vindicate those rights by the methods secured to them now, of appeal to the courts and to the constituted police authorities. . . . . .

"It was wise and right to give them a partial autonomy in order that they might be educated in the problems of government and in the problems of popular control, but the gift of one power only feeds a desire for other increases and never satisfies.

"Therefore, our friends in this Administration will find that while for a time there will be quiet satisfaction in the supposed increase of power that has come from enlarging the number of Filipinos in the commission who constitute the second chamber of the government, there will be an ultimate demand for an election of that commission, and soon will come the demand for a definite time for announcing when independence is to be had."

Mr. Taft also fears the return of the spoils system in the Philippines. He does not like the report from Manila that immediately upon his arrival Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison called for the immediate resignations of the heads of six or seven of some of the most important bureaus "and announced his intention of appointing Filipinos to some of these places and Americans from the United States to others." Among these bureaus, notes Mr. Taft, are those of Customs, Public Lands, Internal Revenue, and Health, which "require for their proper administration a thorough knowledge of the islands and a technical familiarity with especial statutes and bureau regulations." Our former President hopes "that this sweeping removal of most competent officers is not the result of a tendency toward the spoils system," and declares that "if the American civil service in the islands breaks down, disaster will certainly follow."

These are the changes that also rouse the ire of Mr. Worcester, and in statements made just before leaving Manila and just after reaching San Francisco on his return from the Philippines after his voluntary resignation from office, he speaks more plainly and pointedly than does the former President. In particular, he says, it was "very bad policy" to discharge a man like Charles A. Sleeper, who had been for thirteen years Director of Lands, and "whose competency had been noted by every expert who visited Manila." He is succeeded, continues Mr. Worcester, as reported in a San Francisco dispatch to the New York *Tribune*,

"by Manuel Tinio, a young Filipino lawyer with no special training for the work. An utterly inexperienced youth is to administer the affairs of the public domain, mineral lands and agricultural lands, including the 7,000,000 acres of friar lands.

"This appointment alone will result in a lot of trouble which may be far-reaching, for the natives are frankly antagonistic

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to the plan of settlement adopted when the difficulty over the friar lands came along."

Other cases are cited, and Mr. Worcester waxes particularly indignant over the "contemplated removal" of the head of the Department of Public Health. He is quoted in the press as saying:

"No living sanitarian has a better record for ability and efficiency in coping with great sanitary problems than Victor C. Heiser, of the United States Public Health Service, who has been Director of Public Health in the Philippines for nine years. He has practically eliminated smallpox, bubonic plague, and

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IS THIS "NEGLECT OF DUTY"?

Mrs. Peixotto, who is shown here with Helen Esther, argues that "it is quite absurd to say that it is impossible to give the proper attention to your work when one has a baby or that it is necessary to neglect the baby to give the proper attention to work."

cholera, and has excluded beri-beri from public institutions; has built the best general hospital in the tropics, and has isolated the lepers while arousing only a minimum of opposition by so doing. He has reduced the death-rate of American officers and employees to less than five in 1,000, and among Filipino officers and employees to four in 1,000; he has made Manila more healthful than many of the larger cities of America and has materially reduced the death-rate throughout the islands. His place simply can not be filled for years. Should Dr. Heiser be transferred to make way for a politician, he doubtless would heave a sigh of relief, but it would be a sad day for the Philippines."

If men like these, declared Mr. Worcester at a farewell banquet in Manila, "are to be removed from the service to make room for political appointees of whatsoever nationality, let it be done promptly. The sooner it is over with the sooner the inevitable day of reckoning will come." Now that he has left the Government's service, Mr. Worcester's business, so he says, "is to endeavor to bring home to the people of the United States the truth about the Philippine Islands." He expects that there will be plenty of interesting data soon available. He is certain that the placing of the balance of power in the hands of natives will produce serious and unwelcome results, and he regards the promise of early independence as a very grave mistake.

There is only one satisfactory aspect to the present situation, the New York *Sun* quotes Mr. Worcester as saying:

"It will result in speedily demonstrating to the American people certain important facts relative to the present fitness of the Filipinos to maintain an independent government, one for which the United States could afford to be responsible. Unfortunately, while the demonstration will be highly instructive, it is the poor 'tao' in the fields who will pay the freight. If the consequences could be made to fall on the Filipino politician only, one might welcome the demonstration."

Editorial critics of the present Administration are glad to find in Mr. Worcester's statements a verification of their worst doubts and fears. They present his views with all the emphasis at their command; and if they are Republicans, they remind their readers that it is all a consequence of the awful mistake the country made last November. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) points to the apparent Democratic "intention to make the insular service, like the diplomatic and the internal revenue, a gleaning field for party loot." And the change in the Land Bureau, thinks *The Tribune*, "threatens to impose upon the Philippines one of the worst evils from which Mexico is suffering—that is, the monopolizing of the land by a sort of feudal aristocracy and the degradation of the masses into a tenancy scarcely distinguishable from peonage." The new Governor-General, thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "is inviting a catastrophe which will react upon the Filipinos and postpone their ultimate independence." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) wonders if we are not making in the Philippines the same mistake that England made in Egypt "when Sir Eldon Gorst was sent to replace the Earl of Cromer." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) is not so sure that we are on the road to ruin in the Philippines, but it is nevertheless worried. Further changes in the same direction, it says, "will inevitably undermine the whole system of administration."

A timely exhibit, remarks the Columbus *Dispatch*, was the action of those Mohammedan Moros who asked Governor-General Harrison to send them an American Governor—

"They have fared well at the hands of the American soldier, but they have no faith in the Christian Filipinos, or the Tagalogs of Luzon, who are the chief agitators for Philippine independence. . . . The lesson of the incident is that not all the Filipinos are speaking at Manila."

Yet the supporters of the Administration's policy are also being heard from. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) points out that much work which must take many years to carry out, and which directly affects the Filipino people, must inevitably be left to representatives of that people to execute. "To deny natives of character and tested ability the right to acquire experience, on the ground that they now lack it, is the very acme of imperialist self-contradiction." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) sees no point at all to Mr. Worcester's "Philippine maunderings." It reminds him that, after cleaning up Havana, we turned it over to the Cubans, and it "is still a quite healthy place to live in." It notes Governor Harrison's declaration that the present competent staff of civilians employed in governing the Moros and other wild tribes will be preserved intact. It observes that while slavery and peonage grew or continued under twelve years of Republican administration, "one of the first acts of the Filipino Assembly since the arrival of Governor Harrison was the passage of a bill incorporating into the native law all the antislavery provisions of the Spanish as well as the American *corpus juris*." *The Record* similarly replies to other Worcester charges, proceeding to the conclusion that "most of the ominous anticipations of Mr. Worcester seem to be of the category of troubles that never come."

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## THE TEACHER'S RIGHT TO MOTHERHOOD

BY ORDERING the reinstatement of Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, a school-teacher dismissed by the Board of Education for "absence from duty for the purpose of bearing a child," Justice Seabury, of the New York Supreme Court, not only establishes the right of teachers to be mothers, but also their right to appeal to the courts from a decision of the Board. Mrs. Peixotto's case and the principles at issue were discust in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 1. Now, unless an appeal is taken from Justice Seabury's ruling, the legal status of the mother-teacher is established, but the question of the relationship between motherhood and teaching efficiency still awaits an authoritative answer. After all, says the Indianapolis *Star*, the only test should be one of competency, and "no sweeping rule should ever exist in such matters"—a view which seems to be shared by Mrs. Peixotto herself, who is quoted in the New York *World* as saying:

"A teacher who has had years of experience in her work and is in every way efficient should be allowed leave of absence, without pay, for the purpose of motherhood. The very fact of being a mother broadens one's comprehension and increases instead of decreases one's efficiency.

"I think each case of motherhood should be taken up separately by the Commission on Elementary Schools and the Commission on High Schools, and the actual worth of the teacher should be taken into consideration. I most certainly do not think that unlimited time should be allowed all teachers for this purpose, but rather that all absences should be regulated."

In rendering his decision Justice Seabury said in part:

"If Mrs. Peixotto's absence was caused by 'serious personal illness' of a temporary character, she could not be dismissed, either upon this ground or upon the ground of 'neglect of duty.' It requires no strained or forced construction of the law to hold that the words 'serious personal illness' includes illness caused by maternity.

"The fact is the legislature has sanctioned the employment of married women as teachers. Married women being lawfully employed as teachers and excusable for absence caused by personal illness, the idea that because the illness resulting in absence is caused by maternity, it therefore becomes 'neglect of duty,' is repugnant to law and good morals."

Alfred J. Tulley, Mrs. Peixotto's counsel, points out that the decision "establishes the principle that the teachers have a right to go to the Supreme Court for redress." He says:

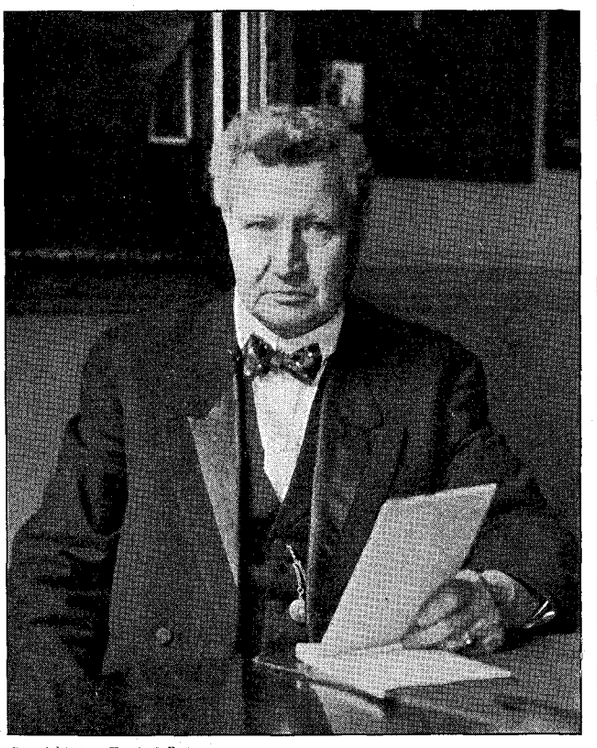
"The legal members of the Board of Education have repeatedly said that we had no remedy except in the State Commissioner of Education: in other words, an appeal from one educational body to another educational body. So the decision establishes a very important right."

We find unqualified approval of Justice Seabury's ruling in such papers as the New York *Tribune*, *World*, and *Herald*, and the Chicago *News*, but in the New York *Times* commendation of the decision is coupled with the statement that "the law that compels such a decision, however, needs amendment." Says *The Times:*

"Obviously our public-school system is a victim of that comparatively new and distressing malady called feminism. Time was when women who married and took up the burdens of the conjugal relation expected thereafter to devote themselves to the care of their homes and the training of their children. This woman is the representative of a new order. She claims the right to hold her place in the public service when she is obviously unfit to perform the duties attached to it. That a law prohibiting the employment of married women as teachers is indicated does not necessarily follow. There are plenty of widows and women with living husbands who are exceptionally well fitted to serve as teachers. But the action of the Board of Education in the case of Mrs. Peixotto was in the public interest, and the present law should be so amended as to render any interference of the courts with the just conduct of the business of the schools by the Board of Education impossible."

## SECRETARY WILSON FOR THE UNIONS

LITTLE RELISH appears to be felt by the more conservative press for the rather advanced stand taken in regard to trade-unionism and the rights of private property by Secretary of Labor Wilson in his speech at the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor. His remark that "the Department of Labor as now organized and directed will be utilized to cooperate with the great trade-union movement in its effort to elevate the standard of human society" is construed as an official declaration committing the



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HE PLEDGES GOVERNMENT AID TO THE UNIONS.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson declares that his Department will "cooperate with the great trade-union movement in its effort to elevate the standard of human society."

Government to the side of the unions in labor controversies. That the Secretary holds strong unionist sentiments should perhaps not be surprizing to those familiar with his career. He was a coal-miner from 1871 to 1898 and president of a Pennsylvania District Miners' Union from 1888 to 1890. He was a member of the National Executive Board which organized the United Mine Workers of America in 1890, and from 1900 to 1908 he was secretary and treasurer of that body. Most of the votes that elected him to the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Congresses are said to have come from union labor. These facts were all known before he entered the Cabinet, and he could scarcely be expected to come out now as a foe of union labor or even as a neutral onlooker. William Barnes's Albany *Journal* refers to the Secretary as "a labor agitator in the Cabinet," and says that, while talking mediation and conciliation, "he has given encouragement to the most radical of labor agitators." Secretary Wilson did not stop with mere generalizations about the duties of the Government in labor disputes and the rights of corporate private property; he went into particulars, alluding pointedly to the strike in the Michigan copper-mines. His attitude is thought all the more pronounced because he addrest the delegates as "fellow unionists." Beginning with reference to the copper-mine strike, Secretary Wilson said in part:

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"The little bit of confidence that I am going to give you is an advanced statement of one of the items in that situation—that the largest corporation engaged in the production of copper in Michigan district was organized in 1870 under the laws of Michigan; that the face value of its capital stock is $2,500,000. The shares are $25 each. They were purchased at $12 each, so that the actual investment is $1,250,000.

"From that time until one year ago, the last fiscal report that we had, a period of forty-two years, that corporation declared in dividends $121,000,000, and made reinvestments out of its earnings of $75,000,000.

"Nearly $200,000,000 of actual net profits in a period of forty-two years on an investment of $1,250,000, and they not only protest against meeting committees of their workmen, but refuse to accept the good offices of the Department of Labor in negotiating the difficulty.

"They say their property is their own; that they have the right to do with it as they please. Maybe they have; but those who take that position have a false conception of the titles to property. . . . . .

"If any individual or corporation takes the ground that the property is his own, that he has the right to do with it as he pleases, and fails to take into consideration the fact that the title has only been conveyed to him as a trustee for the welfare of society, then he is creating a condition that will cause society to modify or change these titles to property, as it has a perfect right to do whenever in its judgment it deems it for the welfare of society to do it. . . . . .

"There can be no mediation, there can be no conciliation between employers and employees, that does not presuppose collective bargaining, and there can not be collective bargaining that does not presuppose trade-unionism."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks that Secretary Wilson "has apparently overlooked the fact that he is the representative of the Government and of all its people, and has constituted himself an active and aggressive agitator of union labor." It condemns his allusion to the Michigan strike, in which Federal mediation was declined by the operators, as being in the "worst possible taste," and proceeds:

"This remarkable official is apparently surprized that having shown his complete hostility to one side of the controversy, the pilloried party to the proposed bargains should hesitate to invite as a mediator a prejudiced man, an avowed champion of the opposition, who has already prejudged the case.

"His position in this case is untenable, and his general position is indefensible. He espouses, as a representative of the Government which consists of 95,000,000 people, the cause of about 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 members of labor-unions and treats with contempt not only the interests of the employers but of that enormous army of 30,000,000 workers engaged in gainful employments who are not members of the union. He says in effect to employers and to the great mass of the workers that his is a union-labor Department of a union-labor Government which is devoted to unions and is not concerned with any who maintain the open shop or with those who work in it. He is using the influence of a department of the Government which belongs to the whole people in a propaganda in the interests of the relatively small class of unionists."

"The Boston *Transcript* says that his speech "was simply a proclamation that in any matter demanding action by his Department only the organization with which he was affiliated need expect any consideration, no matter on which side justice lay." Tho disagreeing with Secretary Wilson as to what he considers the impossibility of collective bargaining without trade-unions, the Dallas *News* agrees with him in part:

"Much that Secretary Wilson said . . . at Seattle is undeniably true. There is growing up a public opinion, not only in this country, but all over the world, that conditions the private ownership of industrial properties on the obligation to deal in a spirit of fairness with those whose labor makes so large a part of the value of that property, and whose welfare is so vitally dependent on the right use of it."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

HUMPTY DUMPTY, the well-known egg of commerce, seems to have overcome that falling habit.—*Chicago News.*

THE attention of Senator Vardaman is called to Battersea, England, which has just elected a negro Mayor.—*New York Press.*

BOMBITA, a Spanish bull-fighter, has killed 3,000 bulls and made $600,000. Must have retailed the beef.—*New York American.*

THE progressive movement in the Chinese parliament may soon leave Yuan Shi-kai in a position where he can rally heroically around himself.—*Washington Post.*

A DEMOCRATIC Congress has passed an income tax that must be "unraveled." A currency law of the same pattern should be avoided.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE next big job on the Mexican list is to get a man in Huerta's place that won't be regarded as sufficient cause for starting a new bunch of revolutions.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE Mexican crisis has reached such a point that Mr. Hearst's newspapers have absolutely no space left to record the operations of Japanese spies on the Pacific coast.—*Columbia State.*

EGGS are seventy-five cents in New York. That fact and Sulzer and Murphy constitute sufficient reasons why one should be glad that he is living in Chicago.—*Chicago News.*

A CUT in the price of steel bars as a result of the new tariff is announced. When you buy your steel bars see to it that the retailer gives you the benefit of the cut instead of pocketing it.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SINCE the Postmaster-General has absolved the public from sticking its own postage-stamps on parcels sent during the Christmas season, it begins to look as tho the mail service would soon have places for a few expert linguists.—*New York Evening Sun.*

LET'S invite Diaz to our Safety First week.—*Syracuse Post Standard.*

MR. FOSS names the manager of his recent campaign as a member of the State board of insanity. Expert qualifications again!—*Boston Herald.*

So the crime of being a mother is not to debar a woman from teaching in the public schools. More mawkish sympathy with the criminal classes.—*New York American.*

GEN. BRAMWELL BOOTH might be interested in the suggestion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that what Mexico needs is an invasion by the Salvation Army.—*Chicago News.*

REPEATED assertions by our leading statesmen that the world is growing better remove all doubt as to the financial success of the season's lecture courses.—*Washington Post.*

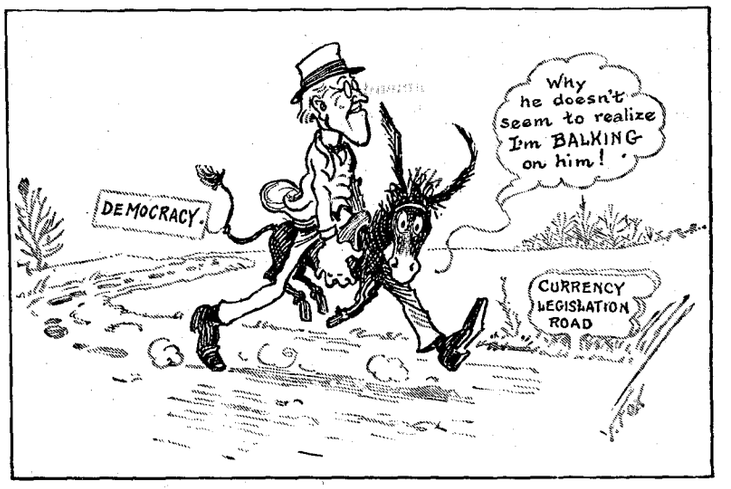
THE Prince of Monaco reports that he was unable to find any real cowboys in the West. Evidently he missed all the moving-picture camps.—*Salt Lake City Herald-Republican.*

THE University of Missouri has adopted simplified spelling. Some of the best dialect stories used to come from Missouri.—*Washington Star.*

PRESIDENT WILSON wants Mexico governed according to American ideals, when we can't begin to govern the United States that way.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A WILD man is reported to be at large in Maryland. If it were in South Carolina they'd round him up, trim his beard, cut his hair, elect him Governor and threaten the United States Senate with him.—*Lousville Courier-Journal.*

THAT quick, intuitive feminine perception of what is needed may be the salvation of the country yet. We overheard a dear suffragette say: "Well, I am going to vote for the poor old Republican party—it is so weak!"—*Chicago News.*




WOODROW WILSON'S WAY OF RIDING A DONKEY.

—Fox in the Chicago *Post.*

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# FOREIGN COMMENT

## HOME RULERS CHALLENGED TO A VOTE

THE LATEST TURN in the Home-Rule fight is a challenge by the enemies of the measure to let the people vote on it. Some of the recent by-elections have encouraged them to think that a general election would overthrow the present Government, restore the Unionists to power, end all the reform schemes of Lloyd-George, and kill the Home-Rule Bill. The Ministry, however, are very well satisfied as they are, with a large majority behind them in Parliament, consisting of Liberals, Laborites, and Irish Nationalists, and naturally have no desire to risk their power in the uncertainties of a general ballot. True, the present Parliament was elected nearly three years ago, but Home Rule was one of the main issues of the election, and the Ministry feel they have a popular mandate to carry the reform through. The challenge to a general election was made by Mr. Balfour in a speech at Aberdeen on November 3. Describing the condition of things in Ulster as "tragic" and the coming of rebellion there as a "catastrophe," he urged immediate dissolution of Parliament and a new election. To quote his words:

KITE-FLYING.
Mr. Balfour whistling for a wind.
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"I say, whether Home Rule is right or wrong, be you a Home Ruler or not a Home Ruler, don't you think that with the problem of Ireland as it is presented at the present moment you can not proceed even with the Home-Rule policy unless you have the opinion of the people of this country behind you?

"I would rather see the constituencies consulted, the constituencies give a verdict, a large verdict, in favor of Home Rule, and the Home-Rule policy, therefore, be carried out by a Government representing the constituencies, with all the force of the Crown—I would far rather see that—it would be better for the country—it would be far better for everybody, than an attempt to force upon Ulster this abominable system, when nobody could have any security that the Government doing it really represent the people of the country, and when at least half of the voters in England and Scotland are firmly and absolutely convinced that the whole thing is one of the most scandalous—if you take it from the beginning of the Parliament Act down to the present moment—that the whole thing is so far one of the most scandalous transactions in all British history."

"In such a crisis there is only one course, that indicated by Mr. Balfour in his fine speech at Aberdeen," says the London *Daily Mail*. "It is to put the issue to the test at a general election. If the Government contemplates forcibly driving a loyal and contented community [in Ulster] out of the Kingdom, it must at least have the consent of the British people." The Bristol *Morning News*, another Unionist paper, says of the proposal:

"The time seems to have arrived to statesmen to reconsider the whole subject, and if through the obstinacy of Liberals or Nationalists they can not compose the differences that exist, turmoil and bloodshed can only be prevented by an appeal to the country. In the interests of peace, in the interests of Ireland as a whole, Mr. Bonar Law holds open the door beyond which lies the destiny of Ireland."

In fact, it is Ulster's threat of armed rebellion against Home Rule that inspires this challenge to a vote, for the Unionists believe it puts a new face on the matter. England and Scotland, they think, would never vote for a Home-Rule Bill that would put Ulster out of the Union against its will. As the London *Times* argues:

"The Ulster movement is impressive because it comprizes every class of the Protestant community. It has now arrested and engrossed the attention of England and Scotland. It must continue to absorb the thought of every patriotic Briton until the Government is forced to ask the country whether Ulster is justified or not. We have no fear about the answer."

But the Liberals regard the challenge as a "last-ditch" appeal of those who grasp at any straw in the hour of defeat. Says the London *Westminster Gazette:*

"When a question has reached this stage it has got past the point at which an appeal can properly be made to the public on any broad and simple principle, and got to the point at which it must be settled by statesmen. That we believe to be the prevalent view in the country at the present moment, and, if we are right, the electors will be equally severe upon the Government if it appeals helplessly to them for a way out of its difficulties."

The London *Daily News* dismisses the plan thus:

"Mr. Balfour, pathetically loyal to a venture of his own which cost him dear, asks for a referendum on Home Rule. At this time of day it is hardly worth while recounting in detail the arguments against the referendum."

Meanwhile a great deal of talk of a "compromise" is heard, but nothing has been suggested that suits both sides to the dispute. One plan is to have Ulster control its own police and other local affairs, another is to exclude the Protestant counties from Home Rule temporarily, and so on, but what pleases one group enrages another. The London *Morning Post* shows the difficulty of compromise in these words:

"Whatever may be the wishes of individual Ministers, it is difficult to see how the Government as a whole could accept any proposal for the exclusion of Protestant Ulster. The most they can offer would be a compromise of the kind suggested by Sir Edward Grey, a sort of 'Home Rule within Home Rule, as regards administration, police, and matters of that kind.'

"Its author no doubt is sincere in his belief that such a scheme

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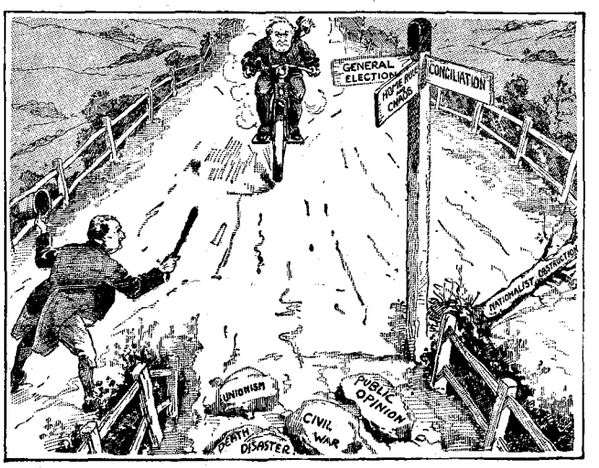
NEGOTIATING THE "STICKS."
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).




THE THREE ROADS.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

ASQUITH'S DILEMMA.

would provide a reasonable and satisfactory solution. But unfortunately it suffers from one vital defect: it would not be acceptable to the Ulstermen. They would resist any arrangement which left them under the rule of a Nationalist Government."

The Nationalist *Irish Independent* is just as positive that its side will accept no half-way measure, and insists that "Mr. Asquith must realize that a settlement is only possible by conceding the broad principle of Home Rule for the whole of Ireland."

## ENGLAND'S "RETRIEVABLE ERROR"

IT IS NOW generally admitted in England by the newspapers of all parties that the Government made a mistake in declining to take part in the Panama Fair at San Francisco. But, as the London *Times* declares, "the error is retrievable." A strong committee of manufacturers, merchants, and others has accordingly been formed with the object of seeing that Great Britain shall be represented at San Francisco. This committee will prove to the Government, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), that circumstances have changed since the original negative decision was made. While it appeared at first that British manufacturers were hanging back, this committee feels certain that a really representative exhibit is possible. On this question *The Times* remarks:

"When Sir Edward Grey made his statement in the House of Commons on August 5, he was careful to limit his explanation of the Government's decision. He then said that 'in present circumstances' they did not feel justified in asking the country to incur the heavy expenditure which they were informed would be necessary. He estimated the grant required at £250,000; and a week later Mr. Acland, replying for the Government, referred to this sum as being 'two-and-a-half times greater than the amount that the United States Congress was voting,' the suggestion being that this was a consideration which had influenced the decision. It was also intimated that inquiries by the Board of Trade indicated that manufacturers generally in this country were not anxious to participate. But a good deal of new light has been thrown on the situation since then, and the circumstances present to the mind of the Government have been altered on both these points. It was shown in a letter which we published from Sir Robert Balfour that no proper comparison could be made between the £100,000 voted by the United States Congress and the £250,000 which Sir Edward Grey thought too large an amount for us to spend. The State of California is appropriating £1,000,000 toward the exhibition, the City of San Francisco £1,000,000, while private subscriptions toward its expenses have been made to the extent of £1,300,000 more, and contributions are also certain from many of the other States of the Union. Moreover, there is now no doubt that the Government's advisers overestimated the amount required. . . . The first idea prevalent in America, that the Government's decision reflected British pique at the dispute over the Panama tolls, has, we are convinced, been removed. The first idea prevalent in the mind of our own Government, that there was no sufficient desire here for British representation, and that the occasion would not justify the cost, must be disappearing with further knowledge. It will be for the newly organized British committee to provide the Government with an opportunity to retrace its steps."

That Sir Edward Grey was too much taken up with European politics to give proper attention to this question is the opinion of the London *Standard*, which adds:

"Even the most distracted and preoccupied statesmen need not be puzzled to find means of withdrawing from a false position with the air of people who only made a mistake through inadvertence and hasten to retrieve it directly they are better informed."

Of the arguments likely to be employed by the committee the London *Evening Standard* says:

"The eminently practical consideration is the extent to which the Panama Canal and the reduced American tariffs may increase trade between the Pacific Coast and the United Kingdom. The Exhibition is a business enterprise, and should be regarded from a business point of view so long as this does not conflict with the national point of view.

"Possibly the Government will want very little persuasion to see the lack of wisdom in persisting in an obstinate policy of negation."

From a moral and not merely a commercial point of view British participation is absolutely necessary, declares the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which we read:

"The immediate monetary return is not always the most valuable gain to be won from any enterprise. To foster the growing good will between this country and the United States is, to both, one of the most important objects their Governments can set before themselves. We do lip-service to this sentiment every day. Are we to wave it aside when we are asked to prove our sincerity by the expenditure of a comparatively trifling sum of money? Were the result of the San Francisco Exhibition never to show itself at all in the trade returns, we should still think the Government right in being the first of foreign nations to aid in making the Exhibition a success."

Finally, the passing of the American Tariff Bill has altered the whole situation and made non-participation impossible, declares the London *Daily News:*

"The conditions have radically altered since, in August last, Sir Edward Grey announced the Government's decision not to participate in the exhibition. The American tariff, with its solid wall of duties erected in the path of British trade, has been modified, and the duties have been lowered so as no longer to exclude our goods. This in itself is a development which revolutionizes the position."

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IN THE AIR.

"I wonder when I shall come down."

[*Mr. Bonar Law, in a pessimistic speech at Newcastle, warned his audience that a Tory return to power was very doubtful.*]

—*Daily News* (London).

THE ROMANTIC AND THE REAL.

The Ulster resister has the choice of two forms: (1) the Active and (2) the Passive. The resister may be either a man-at-arms or a man in an easy chair, declining to consume anything taxed by a wicked Liberal Government.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

HIS FOES' DILEMMA.

## AS FRANCE SEES OUR MEXICAN POLICY

THE DISTURBANCE in Mexico "is having a world-wide influence," says Paul Leroy-Beaulieu in the *Économiste Français* (Paris). The bourses of the world are affected by the little battles of the ragged regiments of the Mexican chiefs. Paris feels the strain, because France has a trade with Mexico running into millions of dollars, and French citizens have large investments there. Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu speaks in a rather airy tone of the idealism with which our President and Secretary of State are trying to handle the situation. After noting the "singular development" of the Monroe Doctrine in recent years, he goes on to say:

"The United States have as President to-day a doctrinaire, very eager for the people's good. Mr. Woodrow Wilson is a university professor and the author of some interesting books. He consequently has the advantages and disadvantages pertaining to a life long devoted to learning and teaching. His mentality is elevated, but rigidly unadaptive; his honesty is above suspicion. He is, however, deficient in experience. He considers himself called upon to regenerate the public morals not only of the United States, but also of other countries. He once uttered the following fine sentiment: 'I declare that the United States are not seeking to conquer by force a single square inch of foreign territory,' yet at the same time that he uses language so worthy of full commendation, he appears to be sliding down the slippery path which will rapidly lead to armed intervention in Mexican affairs. He is undoubtedly raising up the United States to be Mexico's guardian and undertakes to deny the countries of Europe any influence in that territory; he makes them mere subordinates of the United States. He says he will not permit Mexico to initiate such and such a governmental solution of the deadlock or put forward such and such a candidate for the presidency. But neither Mexico nor the nations of Europe can possibly submit to these North American injunctions. Mexico is an independent state and it is desirable she should remain so."

The great danger of the present moment, we are told, is that President Wilson will drag the United States into armed intervention:

"It certainly would be easy for the United States to occupy Lower California and even all the northern provinces of Mexico; possibly it would be easy for them to march into the City of Mexico. A century ago the French entered Moscow and Madrid; but after that? To subjugate fifteen millions of Mexicans scattered over a territory four times the size of France would be an adventurous undertaking, uncommonly long in duration and onerous in execution. It would need years and hundreds of millions of dollars to complete the task, and still final success would not be certain."

But the editor of the *Soleil* (Paris), one of the ablest of French dailies, does not agree with Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu. He thinks the United States has the approval of the European Powers in the assertion of its rights under the Monroe Doctrine:

"We wish to state that it is not our business to blame the American Government. It lies within its program to exercise a policy of Pan-American expansion, and it carries out that program well. It is, however, proper to consider what other Governments think about it.

"Since the United States requested the other Governments to keep their hands off, it seems that the Union has special rights over Mexico. Now we learn that France, England, and Germany have given favorable replies to this request. They therefore acknowledge the special rights which America claims. We consider this to be a very important event.

"But there is another fact of much more importance. We can not doubt the truth of it. Going much further than either England or Germany, France has asked the United States to send a war-ship to the Mexican port of Mazatlan, for the protection of the French citizens who live at San Ignacio, forty miles from the coast. The New York papers have declared that this proceeding of the French Government is equivalent to a recognition of the supremacy to which American influence in Mexico is entitled. It is, of course, a proceeding inimical to Mexico. It will create a sensation not only in that country, but throughout Latin America. France has long been looked upon in Europe as the patron and friend of the Latin countries of the New World. We feel ourselves bound to confess that France has shown herself readier than either England or Germany to deliver these countries into the hands of the United States. . . . If to-morrow trouble breaks out, as is frequently the case, in the French possessions of Martinique or Guadeloupe, and some foreign Power demands of the United States that the President send a war-ship to protect its subjects, what would France think of it? But what pretext could she have for opposing the proceeding?"

The *Liberté* (Paris) quotes Senator Bacon as declaring that Europe has relegated to the United States the work of regulating affairs in Mexico, but adds guardedly:

"As for France, this country waits to judge American policy by its actions. France considers the personality of the Mexican President a secondary matter. She merely desires that order be restored in Mexico, in whatever manner, so long as foreign interests are respected. It is only to this extent that in all things concerning herself France relegates to the United States the task of regulating affairs in Mexico."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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# THE AMERICAN DOLLAR THREATENING MEXICO

IT IS EASY for Europe to see that all the Latin-American republics are threatened by the American dollar. In Mexico, where one party is supposed to be friendly to British interests, the other is regarded as the agent of American capital. The London *Times* has a long article on this line that recalls the days when British gold was heavily invested in this country and was held up as a bugaboo and a "peril" at election time. *The Times* never warned us of the awful danger we were in at that time, but now that American gold is playing the same rôle, the British discern its peril to the smaller republics. *The Times* links up Carranza and Wall Street as follows:

"The identification of Wall Street's 'big interests' with the cause of humanity and the ideals of democratic government is bound to raise grave doubts in the minds of many sensitive Latin-Americans, and eventually to create serious diplomatic problems. For behind the fierce economic struggle for markets and the exploitation of Mexico's natural resources, behind these 'concessions to foreigners,' which Mr. Wilson desires to abolish, there lies the certain prospect of insuperable differences on the subject of moral ideas, differences which might even unite the warring factions of Mexico to resist dictation from without."

Our financial penetration of Mexico has been the work of years, and is sketched thus:

"To appreciate the attitude of the *de facto* Government in Mexico toward the United States, it is necessary to consider certain features in the relations of the two countries during recent years, and particularly the development of American political finance which, under Mr. Taft's Administration, came to be generally known as 'dollar diplomacy.' This phase of American activity was a natural, and indeed an inevitable, consequence of the growth of the United States as a world Power and a creditor nation; of its intelligent anticipation of industrial and commercial developments; of the making of the Panama Canal; and, above all, of its perception of the value of Mexico as a market and a field for enterprise. In 1900 the total number of the United States citizens in Mexico was about 15,000; just before the present troubles it was estimated at over 50,000, and a very large share in the direction of Mexico's business activities is concentrated in their hands. By their intelligence and energy these peaceful invaders have been firmly established in positions which the native-born can hardly hope to recover; and the fact is sufficient in itself to explain much of the patriot's sensitiveness and of the Government's anxiety to distribute more evenly the weight of alien pressure."

The memory of Texas is a warning to Mexican statesmen, who dread further encroachments that might end similarly:

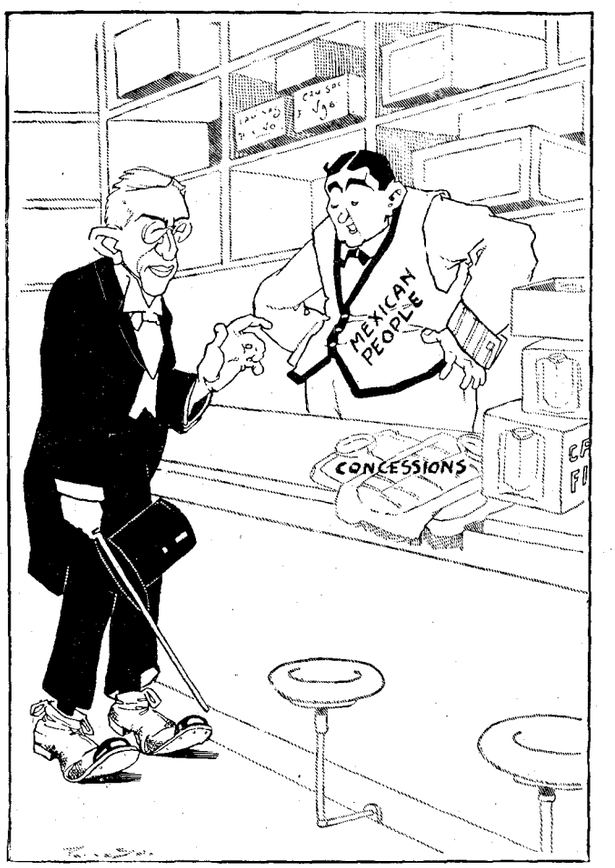
"The Standard Oil Company, the Southern Pacific Railway, and other powerful American companies came to be feared, because they became identified, in the minds of Mexico's rulers, with resistless forces of economic and geographical gravitation. Three years ago the amount of American capital invested in Mexican enterprises was about equal to that of Great Britain (roughly £50,000,000 sterling), but its expansive tendencies were so clearly indicated that the policy of Porfirio Diaz, naturally enough, inclined to encourage capital from European sources. When first elected to the Presidency, in 1877, Diaz realized that public opinion was strongly opposed to American enterprise in Mexican railways and mines. Señor Romero, Ambassador at Washington, put the case fairly (in his work entitled 'Mexico and the United States') when he said:

"'Our experience of what took place in consequence of the liberal grants given by Mexico to Texan colonists made many fear that a repetition of that liberal policy might endanger the future of the country by giving a foothold therein to citizens of the United States who might afterward, if circumstances favored them, attempt to repeat the case of Texas.'"

Courtesy of "Cartoons," Chicago.

OUR "GOOD FRIEND."

—*Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Aires).




Courtesy of "Cartoons," Chicago.

IT WILL TRIP HIM UP.

PRESIDENT WILSON—"Give me a shirt of eleven yards."

—*Multicolor* (City of Mexico).

LATIN-AMERICAN THRUSTS AT OUR DIPLOMACY.

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# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## IMPROVING THE STAFF OF LIFE

THE Government of the United States has undertaken to conduct a bakery in the city of Washington. The Department of Agriculture has been testing flours, and as "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," it has just naturally been obliged to bake bread. If things keep on in this way at Washington, says John L. Boyd, writing in *The Forecast* (Philadelphia, November), we shall be having our Government called a "maternal" one, or hearing it rumored that our esteemed old Uncle Samuel has taken unto himself a wife; for not being content with telling the people of the country how to raise crops scientifically, the Department of Agriculture is teaching the housewives of the land how to prepare foods for their tables. He goes on:

"For some years the Department has been testing flours—all grades, all brands, and all mixtures—not only as to their purity and cleanliness, but also as to their quality. Now, there is only one way to really test the quality of flour, and that is to bake something with it and eat it. All the chemical analyses and protein and carbohydrate tests are of course useful, but the principal question is whether it will make good bread or not.

"When the flour experts realized this, they set out to find a bread-maker who would be able to make the best possible bread from a given flour—to give the flour under examination the best chance of making good, as it were. These experts did not search for one that was able to make delicious bread by a hit-or-miss system of 'pinches of this and handfuls of that, and stir till it looks right,' that had been handed down from mother to daughter for generations—but for a woman who would be enough of a scientist to conduct her bread-baking accurately, and yet produce a delicious and nutritive product. This woman was found a little over a year ago, in Miss Hannah L. Wessling, at that time connected with the branch laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry in Chicago. Now she is Chief Bread-maker and Tester of Flours for the United States Government.

"Miss Wessling began her work in Washington by testing the various flours, samples of which were continually coming in from all parts of the country—the tests being made to determine what sort of wheat grew best in certain locations. The baking of bread from the specimens followed the chemical tests naturally as part of the operation.

"Miss Wessling set up her baking laboratory in the Bureau of Chemistry, and began to bake bread scientifically, and when she has finished her experiments the results will be gathered together and given to the bread-makers of the country, in the shape of a simple yet scientifically efficient recipe for making good, wholesome bread.

"The laboratory consists of a number of stone mixing-jars with glass covers, so the fermentation of the dough may be watched without disturbing its temperature, a kneading-knife, a raising-closet, and a number of ovens, both gas and electric.

Photo by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.

SHE WILL TELL US HOW TO BAKE.

Miss Wessling is our "Chief Bread-maker and Tester of Flours," and her experiments may give us better and cheaper bread.

"Miss Wessling considers that the temperature under which bread-making is conducted is the most important part of the proceeding, excepting of course good flour to begin with, so she is extremely careful about the amount of heat that comes in contact with her dough, even to the watching of the temperature of her mixing-bowls and other implements.

"When the materials have been mixed and made into dough Miss Wessling puts the batch into the raising-closet, wherein a certain temperature (86° F.) is maintained constantly. During the raising process the dough is carefully watched, as is also the temperature, and the dough is three times taken out and kneaded. After the third kneading the loaf is placed in a baking-pan, covered with a damp cloth, and put into the closet. Alongside of it, in a graduated glass, is placed a tiny loaf pinched from the larger portion. When this little sample loaf has risen to the desired amount, the large loaf is taken out and at once placed in the oven. The temperature in the oven is about 400° F., and forty minutes is generally allowed for baking.

"When the bread is baked it is tested by experts of the Department, among them Dr. LeClerc, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; Benjamin R. Jacobs, of the Plant Physiological Bureau, and Miss Wessling, the bread being scored for its weight, its volume, its color, texture, and flavor. After the loaves have been tested they are distributed among the needy employees, janitors, scrub-women, and the like, of the Department.

"Not only is Miss Wessling testing out the various flours made from wheat, but those made from other cereals are being experimented with, especially the cheaper varieties, for it is hoped that some less costly flour for bread-making may be discovered, so that the cost of bread to the poor may be reduced, and also that good bread may be made in localities not suitable for the profitable growth of wheat.

"Extensive experiments are being made with banana flours, potato flour, and meals made from dasheens, soy beans, kafir corn, chestnuts, and other products. Delicious breads have been made from these substitutes for the more expensive cereals. In this way Uncle Sam's helpers are working for the good of the country."

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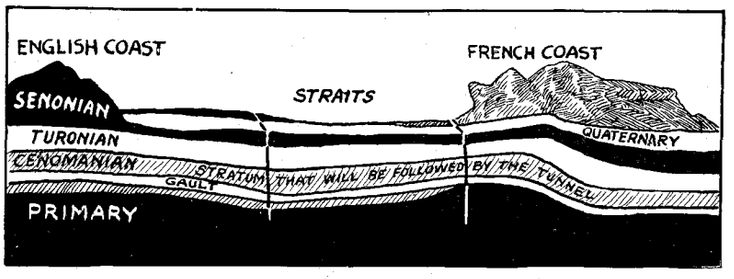
# FROM LONDON TO PARIS BY LAND

TO-DAY express trains would be passing between Paris and London under the English Channel if it were not for that strange national antipathy that not only causes wars, but blocks the industries of peace. In other words, the obstacles have been political—not mechanical. Napoleon proposed such a tunnel to Fox over a hundred years ago, on plans submitted by the engineer Mathieu, whose scheme was for a submarine carriage-road and was probably impracticable. About 1876, a railway tunnel began to be seriously proposed, and the engineering features of the work have now been well worked out. So long as France was looked upon as Britain's hereditary enemy, the project was forbidden by the English Government as facilitating invasion, but now that the two nations are friends, opposition seems to have been withdrawn, and there appears to be some likelihood that the tunnel may really be constructed. Says the writer of an article on the subject in *Je Sais Tout* (Paris, November):




GEOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE STRAITS OF DOVER,
Showing the stratum destined to carry the Channel tunnel.

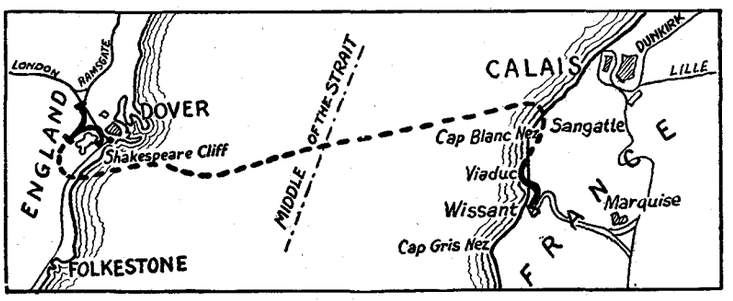
"The defense of Great Britain would be in no way compromised by a Channel tunnel; on the contrary, such a tunnel would effectually contribute to the success of the English armies in a conflict with any Continental power except France.

"It is an open secret that England does not live on the products of her own soil, and that she is obliged to import from abroad the larger part of the supplies necessary to feed her citizens. Now, in case of war a large part of the English fleet would be occupied in protecting the vessels that carry food to the United Kingdom. Suppose, on the other hand, that a tunnel existed; this supply would be effected through the submarine route, and the British fleet would no longer be obliged to employ part of its vessels in guard duty.

"The opponents of the tunnel, however, do not consider themselves beaten. If the transportation of supplies follows this route in time of war, they say, there is no reason why it should not be used also in peace, so that a Channel tunnel might ruin the British merchant marine.

"Really, however, all these reasons have for a basis a sentiment that will hear no arguments, but is inspired by the desire of the English to preserve their traditions. . . . . .

"Despite the efforts of railroad and steamship companies to lessen the duration of the passage, one can not yet travel from Paris to London with the same ease as from Paris to Brussels. The sea voyage will always constitute, in the view of many, an obstacle to the rapid growth of friendly relations with England. While the number of passengers between France and Germany reaches annually nearly 3,000,000, that of the travelers between England and the different ports on the Channel, the North Sea, and the Baltic scarcely exceeds 1,500,000. . . . . .




MAP OF THE TUNNEL LINE.

"The Channel tunnel would cause these impedimenta to disappear. . . . It is calculated that it would lessen by two hours the present quickest passage between London and Paris. . . . . .

"It is evident that shortly the movement of travel between the two great western capitals would be doubled or trebled, and that business between France and England would increase in the same proportion. . . . Everything goes to show that the building of a submarine passage would cause an increase of commerce between the two great nations and that new prosperity would arise from the effort necessary to create it.

"Would not this effort, however, be too great? Is it not folly to think of exerting it? Are not the obstacles insurmountable? We put these questions to Mr. Sartiaux, engineer in chief of the Northern Company, who has made a deep study of the Channel-tunnel plan. . . . . .

"The first condition of success for a Channel tunnel, he replied, is the existence, in this submarine region, of an impermeable geologic stratum through which the tunnel may be driven. Now this desirable stratum does exist. Nearly eight thousand soundings have been made to ascertain exactly the position of the different layers that form the bottom of the Straits of Dover. Among these geologic strata is found that called by scientists the Cenomanian, which has all the necessary qualities. It is nearly 200 feet thick, and the compact texture of its rocks will resist all filtration. The water that must be taken care of while the work is going on will be of vastly smaller quantity than can easily be managed by a moderate pumping plant. . . .

"The tunnel will be composed of two circular parallel passages, about 50 feet apart and each 18 to 20 feet in diameter. . . . The entrance of the tunnel will be near Blanc-Nez and the connecting tracks will leave the main line from Boulogne to Calais in the neighborhood of Marquise. The station and custom-house will be situated at Wissant. At this station the steam locomotive will take the train as it leaves the tunnel, a change which will occupy only a few minutes, in place of the long time now required for emptying the boat and loading the train on the wharf."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SURGICAL BANDAGES OF CELLULOSE—Aviators are well acquainted with the process by which a French inventor succeeded in obtaining an even tension in the wings of aeroplanes by means of saturating the fabric with a solution of cellulose. This process has now been adapted by a surgeon of Tours, Dr. Guillaume-Louis, to the preparation of fabrics for the construction of surgical apparatus. After studying the results obtained by various solvents of cellulose, Dr. Guillaume-Louis finally adopted acetone, with which he obtained a white liquid of opaline luster called by him "pelliculine," a term whose English equivalent would be "filmine." We take from *Le Correspondant* (Paris) an abstract of the report on his experiments recently furnished by him to the *Province Médicale:*

"Pelliculine, which looks like collodion, leaves, on drying, a film which is both incombustible and resistant, and which imparts to strips of cloth impregnated with it sufficient stiffness to permit of their being used to construct light apparatus for holding injured limbs in position. . . . The film can not replace plaster for cases of fracture, since it dries too slowly and is not rigid enough. But when the plaster is removed it supplies a light fabric which gives the support necessary to make walking practicable.

"It is more supple and more resistant than potassium silicate, and dries more quickly. It is much superior to celluloid, since it is incombustible and more easily manipulated, besides being cheaper. It can be used to varnish dry plasters, making them impermeable and pliable. Celluloid becomes incombustible when varnished with it, and finally it furnishes, either pure or with the addition of iodine, a valuable substitute for collodion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## TO CARRY EGGS WITHOUT SCRAMBLING

THE SOARING PRICE of eggs is engaging the attention not only of the housewife, but of the Government. Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, believes that if he could carry out his scheme of sending eggs direct from the farm to the consumer by parcel post, the advance in the prices of eggs would cease to trouble us. But, as he says:

"I can't find the right carrier. The heavy ones that will protect the eggs in shipment are too heavy and cost in postage more than is saved through the elimination of the middleman. The light ones are too easily crusht. We're living in hopes, however, that the right thing will turn up eventually."

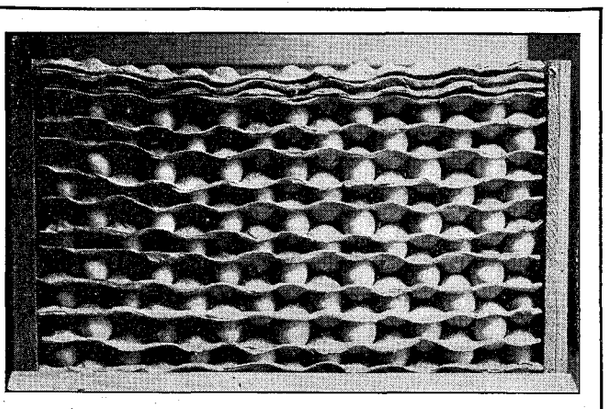
The carrier in the illustration may or may not have been brought to his notice, but it shows interesting possibilities in reducing the price by preventing omelets in transit and economizing space. We are assured that the case may be entrusted safely to the most careless handling, and is so compact that 50 dozen occupy no more space than 30 dozen by the old method. It has been patented by C. J. Voorhorst, of Portland, Ore. Says the Portland *Oregonian:*

"A case so packed has been loaded on an express-wagon, over the hind wheels, and hauled rapidly over the roughest of plank logging-roads for three hours and then dumped, as any unbreakable box of freight might be handled, on to the depot platform. Just one of the 50 dozen eggs was broken, and that was due to a slight imperfection in the hand-made filler. This will be easily overcome when the fillers are turned out by machinery and are all uniform, which was not the case with the preliminary model. The accompanying photograph shows the style of packing, and further demonstrates that a man can walk on eggs when the economy egg-case filler is used. Negotiations are now pending with Western capitalists for the financing of a manufacturing and marketing organization, and investigations are being made with a view to installing special machinery in one of the Pacific Coast paper-mills with a view to producing the economy egg-case filler locally. Attention from abroad has been attracted to the invention, inquiries having come from representatives of the British Government, as well as investigations from representatives of the Department of the Interior of our own nation and from Eastern railroad officials. Not only the breakage and spoilage of eggs in transit will be overcome, but the condensing of space will make it possible to ship and store almost twice the quantity now handled with present equipment, and the method of packing provides better ventilation."

A DEFIANCE TO THE EXPRESSMAN.

As the crate-handlers ordinarily do nothing worse than this to the precious product, the young man may be said to have "proved his case."

The form of the case was evolved from a mathematical study of various geometrical designs, with the idea of determining how the greatest number of uniform spheroid or ovoid objects could be packed in a limited given space, and at the same time be protected from breakage.



EACH EGG HAS ITS OWN NEST.

## GOOD ROADS IN THE DESERT

THE SOLUTION of the traction problem in a sandy desert is found in a modification of the old-fashioned plank road, according to *The Motor Age* (New York). In places where the cost of macadam would be prohibitive and its practicality doubtful, motor-cars are now running at speed and with ease. These remarkable results in desert road-building have been secured by W. A. Horrell, of Phœnix, Arizona, on behalf of the Santa Fé-Blythe Motor Transit Co., operating over the great Mojave desert, just across the western Arizona border in California. We read:

"The distance from Blythe Junction, on the Santa Fé Railroad, to the town of Blythe itself is 40 miles. The 40 miles lie across the Mojave desert, where the sands in many places are shifted constantly by the winds. Horrell knew that he would have to overcome those dry sands, and he set about it in a new, original way entirely his own.

"The three most difficult miles of the entire route lie across a sand-wash, just out of Blythe. These three miles have been bridged with the only desert plank road in the world.

"A base of railroad ties first was laid over the sand. Toward each end of the ties two planks, each 3 inches thick, 12 inches wide, and anywhere from 10 to 24 feet long, were laid end on end, with the joints broken to overcome roughness as much as possible. This made 24 inches of trackage on each side, with a 60-inch tread between.

"When the boards were laid sand was shoveled in between the ties. The boards then were oiled to prevent wear. Regular truck service has been given over that road for several months, and the boards have not shown a sign of wear, with the exception of a few defective ones.

"The plank road cost $1,500 a mile, and no one can say how long it will last. Horrell says that the cost of similar road in other localities would not be nearly so great. Owing to the high freight rates, lumber costs $37 a thousand feet laid down at Blythe.

"Nearer the Colorado, Horrell laid a mile and a half of permanent road with a base of arrow-weeds cut from the river bottom. It cost only $80 a mile. Arrow-weeds were laid down on the sand and then a heavy thickness of straw was put on. Sand and gravel were then thrown on the straw. Cheap Mexican labor was used. . . . . .

"Two Saurer trucks are now hauling freight from the junction to the town and one Mack handles passengers. The Mack makes the trip in two hours and each Saurer a round trip a day. Formerly the journey, one way, required five hours by motor-car, as it was very difficult for machines to make their way through the shifting sands. It often took a week for a team of mules to make the round trip. The charge for freighting was $20 a ton, and the Santa Fé-Blythe Motor Transit Co. now gives quicker, better service for $7.50 a ton.

"Under a new California law this company has been recognized as a common carrier. This is the first time that motor-trucks have ever been listed as common carriers. Hereafter the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Co. will publish rates to Blythe as well as Blythe Junction."

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## A MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STORE

THE WEALTHY PATIENT and the pauper are fairly well off as regards expert medical or surgical service. The former can afford to pay for it and the latter gets it for nothing. The man of moderate means can not afford to pay fancy prices, and it is out of the question for him to accept charity. He is ground between the upper and the nether millstone. The family physician, in many cases, now has no function but to advise his patient which specialist to consult, and he is not always competent to do even this. If he is not overscrupulous, he may get a commission from the specialist to whom he sends his patient. Evidently a reform is needed. It is suggested by Dr. George W. Guthrie, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., writing in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, November 8), that this should take the form of what he calls "group diagnosis"—an application of the department-store idea to medicine. He advocates the association of competent specialists, who, for a reasonable, fixt price, should be prepared to examine a patient in any of a number of different directions, tell him what ails him, and advise him what to do. Says Dr. Guthrie in substance:

"There is no doubt that never in its history was our profession so competent and so willing to give aid and relief to the human family as at the present time. Indeed, the whole tendency of society is toward a broader humanity, which means that the best that the profession can give, the best that charity can furnish, should be shared by everybody.

"The work of the visiting nurse and the hourly nurse, and that of the social-service worker, have carried the charity of the hospital and of the profession in a most intelligent manner to the needy and deserving. Indeed, the humane offices of the well-equipped charity hospitals and the services referred to give the best to the poor and dependent. The wealthy can command this, either in their homes or in private hospitals; but how about the middle-class man, the man who can not, who will not, make himself an object of charity, but who has not the means to command the best the profession can give in all the special lines he may need?

"Let me cite a possible example: A self-respecting artizan, accountant, or teacher, earning $75 to $100 a month, takes his wife to a physician for advice and treatment. It is found as the examination proceeds that the services of an oculist, a cystoscopist, a roentgenologist, a pathologist, and probably other specialists are necessary for a complete diagnosis. How is it possible for this patient to obtain this service in the most complete manner as the profession now operates and have the charges remain within his ability to pay? The poor and the wealthy, as noted above, have the best the profession can give them; why not the eminently respectable and worthy middle class of our people?

"Dr. Richard Cabot, in an address before the Medical Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, April 18, 1913, in referring to the need of this class of better medical service, advocated the grouping of medical men representing the several specialties, thus securing for the patient what he called a 'group diagnosis,' which should be furnished at a figure within his ability to pay. He referred to clinics in which this feature was present. The most notable example is the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn.

"About fourteen thousand patients attended this clinic in the year 1912, all of whom were examined and a careful diagnosis made in each case. About half the number were found to present conditions requiring operation—in exact figures, according to the report for that year, 7,053. All these patients are carefully examined and charged a fee for services, according to their ability to pay, which may be as low as from $10 to $15, or may be as high as $500, if the patient is wealthy.

"This combination of medical men, representing the various specialties, is, to a greater or less degree, possible in every community. Call it what you will, the department-store idea applied to medicine, or any other name, if the end accomplished helps financially to bring the best aid of the profession to the middle class, it is justifiable; ay, more, it is a necessity.

"This grouping of medical men representing special lines of study and work is the only way in which the middle class can command the best services, unless they pauperize themselves and enter charity hospitals. Patients referred to these groups can return for treatment to their family doctors or personal advisers, with a scientific diagnosis, or they may enter hospitals which should be so managed that the expenses may be within their financial possibilities.

"Granted that such a plan is feasible, that the best specialists associate themselves in groups for diagnosing and treating patients; does this do away with the family physician? Not in the least. The family doctor in this proposed scheme must be an up-to-date man. His knowledge must be general and accurate, he must keep in touch with advanced professional ideas.

"After everything possible has been said of the division of medical practise into specialties, of the necessity of the poorly paid combining to secure cooperative insurance and medical treatment in their homes at a low rate, the field of the family doctor is still a large one. . . . . .

"Just as the religious adviser is needed in spiritual matters or the lawyer in the affairs of business, so will the medical adviser, the family doctor, hold his place in the American family. Our great country is a nation of families, and so long as the family life remains the predominant feature of our social organization, just so long will the family doctor be a necessity."

## STRANGE EARTHQUAKE LIGHTS

A RUDE SHOCK greets the idea that the testimony of eye-witnesses is especially reliable when one comes to study the laws of evidence. The majority of persons see what they think they ought to see. If a house is reported haunted, it is easier to see a ghost there than not. Possibly this accounts for the wide-spread belief that luminous appearances of one kind or another accompany earthquake shocks. Scientific men do not believe these stories, and they usually dwindle on investigation, yet they continue to circulate on both sides of the Atlantic. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 16):

"What serious, objective truth is there in stories of luminous phenomena—columns of fire and lightning—said to accompany earthquake shocks? Prof. Ignazio Galli has collected 148 observations of such phenomena observed in connection with earthquakes from 89 B.C. up to the month of March, 1910.

"All experts in seismic research are not, like him, convinced of the reality of the phenomena in question. Father Secchi, having gone to study on the spot the effects of the earthquake of August 22, 1859, at Norcia, recognized the inanity of the stories of flames and of fiery columns; besides this, the shock took place in broad daylight. Father Bertelli says that certain wandering lights, noted at the time of the Ligurian earthquake of February 23, 1887, might have been due to the inflammation of sulfureted hydrogen or of hydrocarbons given off from the earth, but he was also inclined to attribute these lights to the entirely subjective impressions of persons frightened by the shock.

"On this same question, Professor G. Agamennone gives, in his turn, this opinion. After the earthquake that devastated Bisignano on December 3, 1887, he learned at Roggeano that a column of fire had been seen; when he sought eye-witnesses he found that the only one was a peasant who, when interrogated, scarcely seemed to speak seriously. After the Calabrian earthquake of September 8, 1905, questionnaires sent out were returned with numerous notes of luminous phenomena, but after sifting the answers it was impossible to conclude definitely that these were in any direct connection with the earthquake. In the neighborhood of Pizzo, cited as one of the most remarkable for the intensity of the luminous phenomena, Agamennone looked up all the eye-witnesses and found that, of all the persons who were at work on the coast that night, one alone had seen lights with his own eyes; they were a kind of shooting stars seen at first three-quarters of an hour, and again a quarter of an hour, before the shock.

"The opinion of Count Montessus de Ballore, director of the Chilean seismological service, may also be recalled. He concluded that all the luminous appearances noted during the earthquake of 1906 at Valparaiso might easily be explained by lightning, contacts between trolley-wires and those of the telegraph or telephone service, and the search-lights of war-ships.

"Thus the possibility of luminous appearances in direct connection with earthquake phenomena can not be absolutely denied; but their reality is not yet demonstrated."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## A "HEART-TELEPHONE"

IN FINDING what is wrong with a patient, the action of the heart is a most important thing for the physician to observe. He may examine it in various ways, but he does so most commonly by "feeling the pulse," or by listening to the action directly by means of a stethoscope. A new electrical device will enable a much more accurate idea of it to be obtained; and the testimony of this instrument may be transmitted to a distant point either by sound or by means of a visible record. This invention, we are told by Day Allen Willey, in *The Medical Council* (Philadelphia), enables a physician to hear the heart-pulsations of a patient clearly tho he may be in the hospital ward or in a sick-room a mile away. In the phrase of the layman, this electrocardiograph is called a "heart-telephone." Through the ear-piece the physician can count the pulsations, or notice whether they are regular or irregular, as accurately as if he had his finger on the patient's pulse. In addition, the electric circuit connecting with the patient operates a moving lens by which pulsations are depicted on a moving film roll, thus making a photographic record. We read:

"This original idea in medical science was the achievement of Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, a member of the staff of the noted Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore. Here it was first demonstrated to be a success by a series of tests conducted under the supervision of Dr. Barker. Since its introduction at Johns Hopkins Hospital, the heart station has been installed in institutions in New York and other American cities, and considered an improvement over the Einthoven method, in vogue in Germany, altho it is similar in some respects."

This detailed description, as prepared by Dr. Barker, indicates plainly the really wonderful advance it makes in medical science:

"In most galvanometers the magnet is the movable part, and the current to be measured passes through the stationary coils. In Einthoven's instrument an opposite arrangement has been made; the magnet is stationary, and the current passes through a movable 'thread' or 'string'—really an extremely fine wire. . . . . .

"In order to study accurately the oscillations which result from the passage through the galvanometer of the feeble action-currents originating in the heart, a magnifying and photographically recording apparatus is essential. The nuclei and poles of the magnet are pierced in the middle and two microscope tubes inserted in the openings. One of these is provided with an objective for focusing a strong electric light upon the string; the other is a projection microscope, consisting of an objective or of an objective and an ocular, which throws an enlarged image of the illuminated string upon the slit of the photographic apparatus, or upon a white ground on which the movements of the thread may be observed with the naked eye.

"Thus it is that the physician can actually see and record, by this image on the screen, the oscillations which the 'string' undergoes as a result of the electric currents which are generated in the human heart during the excitation of its muscles which precedes every beat. The rapidity of the string movements, their extent, as well as the regularity or irregularity of rhythm observed, reveal information desired regarding the condition of the muscle of the heart, altho the patient may be in a distant room connected only by wiring with the heart station.

"The manner in which pulsations are verified and recorded is remarkable. When the string is oscillating to the action-currents of the human heart, only the larger oscillations are discernible by the naked eye even in the magnified projected image. In order to discern the smaller movements and to obtain curves as permanent records, photographic registration is essential. The magnified image of the string is projected, by means of a powerful electric light, upon a slit in a dark box which contains a moving photographic film. The slit opens and shuts when required by electric signal, and the movement of the film can be begun or stopt at will. . . . . .

"In healthy people an electrocardiogram—the film picture—is obtained by leading off the current through the two hands, or one hand and one foot, which, under the conditions outlined above, assumes, in the majority of instances, a certain form. The term 'typical' or 'schematic,' is used instead of 'normal,' since slight deviations from it may occur in people with normal hearts. When any muscle is excited, to contract the active portion is always electrically negative to the part at rest. This is true therefore in the heart, and electrical changes show the course of excitation. . . . . .

"When the record is being made, the patient sits in a comfortable chair or lies on his back with all his muscles relaxed, since muscular tensions and contractions may modify the curve. He should breathe quietly. . . . . .

"The records taken by the electrocardiograph are especially valuable in the analysis of the various forces of irregularity of the heart. They also reveal certain changes in the muscle of the heart difficult to detect by other methods."

## SPACE-PERCEPTION THROUGH MOTION

VISION with both eyes at once is generally thought necessary to the perception of space. A German writer, Dr. Fricke-Westend, in an article contributed to *Prometheus* (Leipsic, October), calls attention to the fact that only one eye is necessary, provided it and the objects viewed are in rapid relative motion. On a train, for instance, the traveler gets nearly the same effect when looking at the moving landscape with one eye that he would by looking at it at rest with both eyes. For space-perception, he says, it appears necessary to get views of objects from different points, but these different views need not be perceived simultaneously if they can be seen in sufficiently rapid succession, which happens when the observer is in motion. Says the writer:

"Hitherto, at least in scientific literature, it has not been noted that the grouping of our visual images in space—the true stereoscopic effect—is not entirely dependent on the use of the two eyes. The effect is also very clearly noticeable if we move about and so refer to the eye successively the different visual groupings that, when seen by both eyes, at once produce the spatial effect. This fact appeared to the writer, for the first time, when he was looking at a moving picture that had been taken on a locomotive running through the Scotch Highlands. The effect of this picture was highly stereoscopic, and the peculiar feature was that not only the foreground, but also the remote hills, took on clearly the appearance of relief. The stereoscopic effect also noticeably exceeded that of normal stereoscopy. . . . Of course the stereoscopic effect obtained through motion, which we may call 'kinematic,' and the 'binocular,' strengthen each other when they occur together."

Dr. Fricke-Westend asserts that this sort of space-vision also admits of what is called "pseudoscopy"—the effect noted when the pictures in a stereoscope are reversed, so that the one intended for the right eye is seen by the left, and vice versa. The result is that the spatial relations of the view are also reversed, the background starting forward and the foreground retiring. He says:

"This pseudoscopic effect also enters into kinematic stereoscopy, as observation shows. The writer once sat at the window of a railway-car and looked at a freight-train traveling on a neighboring track at equal speed. He used only one eye, the other being obscured by his arm. He then saw objects that were behind the train at which he was looking, such as telegraph-posts, iron gratings, etc., appear clearly in front of the train in the open air. This was a pseudoscopic effect, and is to be thus explained: The movement of his own train produced the stereoscopic effect noted above. As the other train, moving with equal speed and in the same direction, behaved exactly like an infinitely distant point, it appeared as infinitely distant, while the objects behind it appeared in their proper places, and therefore nearer than the train. This pseudoscopic effect almost wholly disappeared when both eyes were used. . . . . .

"It can be seen that the stereoscopic perception of space seems to depend on the existence of different viewpoints. It comes into play if the sensations occur simultaneously or so close together that they meet, one into the other. 'Binocular' stereoscopy would thus seem to be only a special case of a more general stereoscopy. With this extension of the concept not all readers are familiar."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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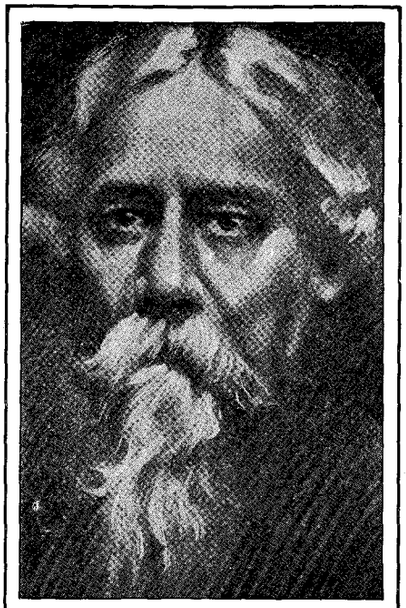
# LETTERS AND ART

## ANOTHER ANGLO-INDIAN NOBEL PRIZEMAN

THE LATEST AWARD of the Nobel prize for literature points to the interesting fact, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, that "the East can contribute to the West something more than a burden for the white man to bear." Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, who is now honored, is the second Anglo-Indian to be thus crowned, but he stands in sharp contrast to his predecessor, Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Instead of Kipling's "shallow pronouncements on East and West," we have the work of a poet with the "consciousness of a humanity which is a unit in itself and a unity with the universe." "His emphasis," continues this writer, "is entirely on the soul of man, on its universal sensations and passions." The strong antithesis between these two commanding figures is one of the chief elements of interest for the *Evening Post* writer in the new situation created. The term Anglo-Indian is applied to Mr. Tagore on the ground that his fame is based upon his work in English verse. The poems were originally written in Bengali, but the author himself has turned them into "an idiomatic and felicitous English which gives them a place in the literature of the West." *The Post* observes:



HE WINS THE NOBEL PRIZE.

"Rabindranath Tagore's mysticism brings him fairly close to Maeterlinck and the dreamers of the new Celtic School."

"That the administrators of the Nobel Foundation, in making its award to the Hindu poet, based its action upon Tagore's achievements in his native tongue is, of course, not impossible. The Nobel prize has hitherto been distributed with an admirable catholicity. The little nationalities have not been cast into the shade by the Great Powers of literature. Sweden has been honored in the person of Selma Lagerlöf, Norway in Björnson, Poland in Sienkiewicz, Italy in Carducci, Spain in Echegaray, the comparatively obscure Provençal literature in Mistral, and, if we classify Maeterlinck by nativity and not by language, little Belgium appears on the roll of honor. Thus it is natural that the attention of the Nobel Committee should be directed in the course of time outside of the boundaries of Western civilization to a people and a literature by no means lacking in importance. The Bengali tongue is spoken by nearly fifty million people, a number larger than the population of France or Italy, and surpassing the combined populations of Spain, Portugal, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, and Belgium. The roots of the Bengali literature run back into an antiquity that easily compares with the classic sources of the modern European literatures. The new laureate's title, therefore, would be sound even without the support of his English reputation, tho there can be little question that it was his English writings which brought him to the attention of the Western world."

For all this, it is thought a fair question whether, a dozen years ago, Tagore's poems would have aroused anything like the attention they have won to-day:

"In the dozen years that have elapsed since the foundation of the Nobel prize, the Orient has imposed itself mightily on the imagination of the West. Asia has been shaken by forces of political change from its easternmost fringe in Japan to the coasts of Asia Minor. A new Japan, a new China, a new Persia, a new Turkey, and even a new India have entered into the field. The ideas of the West have played their part in the political reconstruction of Asia and in the processes of social reconstruction that are now under way. But the East in turn has affected the trend of European thought, if not the molding of European political and social ideas. The spirit of romanticism in European literature has found its latest phase in a mysticism, a concentration upon the inner nature of man, which has paved the way for a closer understanding between Europe and the ever-brooding East. Rabindranath Tagore's mysticism brings him fairly close to Maeterlinck and the dreamers of the new Celtic school; and perhaps all the closer because the Bengali poet has consciously done something to adapt the deep-rooted mysticism of his native land to the dilettante taste of the West.

"It adds to the piquancy of the Anglo-Indian origin of England's two Nobel prize-winners that the one should be so completely the opposite, and to a very valuable extent the antidote, to the other. Of the thirteen European writers upon whom the prize 'for idealism in literature' has been bestowed, Kipling is the only one whose work does not really answer to the spirit of the founder's testament. The word idealism is, of course, capable of any interpretation, and we may speak of Kipling's idealism of service, of self-sacrifice, of obedience, of strength. But it is stretching the common meaning of the term to use it of one who has so emphasized the harshness and brutalities of life—combat, material success, the domination of the weak by the strong, and all that we associate with the Kipling gospel of the strenuous life. Nor does the mind consent to describe as idealism a preachment like that of Kipling, which sets up barriers between race and race, which divides the world into permanent inferiors and permanent superiors, into predestined masters and predestined slaves, to the obliteration of the common heritage of humanity in men."

In England also it is seen that Mr. Kipling's India is not reflected by this poet of the people. Mr. F. Ashworth Briggs writes in the London *Daily Mail:*

"Mr. Tagore's originals were, of course, in Bengali. He has translated them into rhythmical English prose. One can not tell what they have lost in the translation, but as they stand they are of extreme beauty. And they shatter an illusion. Mr. Kipling and memories of the Mutiny have left in the English mind a strange impression of India—an effect of harsh, bright colors, vast spaces, hardness and treachery, suttee, bombs, and plague. The Englishman traveling in India feels a vast gulf between white and brown. The poet bridges it. No one who reads him will be able to think of India in the same light as before. They say these are the songs the natives sing with those strange rhythms which baffle the Western ear. Mr. Tagore sets them to the measures of our harmony. They are simple, exalted, fragrant—episodes and incidents of every day transposed to faery. Here is a village lyric:

The yellow bird sings in their tree and makes my heart dance with gladness.
We both live in the same village, and that is our one piece of joy.
Her pair of pet lambs come to graze in the shade of our garden trees.
If they stray into our barley field, I take them up in my arms.
The name of our village is Khanjanā, and Anjanā they call our river.
My name is known to all the village, and her name is Ranjanā.
Only one field lies between us.
Bees that have hived in our grove go to seek honey in theirs.
Flowers launched from their landing-stairs come floating by the stream where we bathe. . . . . .
The stars that smile on their cottage send us the same twinkling look.
The name of our village is Khanjanā, and Anjanā they call our river.
My name is known to all the village, and her name is Ranjanā.

"These poems were written at an earlier age than the 'Gitanjali,' tho they are published in English later. There is less of mysticism and religion in 'The Gardener,' but one perfect song of earth:

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Infinite wealth is not yours, my patient and dusky mother dust!
You toil to fill the mouths of your children, but food is scarce.
The gift of gladness that you have for us is never perfect.
The toys that you make for your children are fragile.
You can not satisfy all our hungry hopes, but should I desert you for that?
Your smile, which is shadowed with pain, is sweet to my eyes.
Your love, which knows not fulfilment, is dear to my heart.
From your breast you have fed us with life but not immortality, that is why your eyes are ever wakeful.
For ages you are working with color and song, yet your heaven is not built, but only its sad suggestion.
Over your creations of beauty there is the mist of tears.
I will pour my songs into your mute heart, and my love into your love.
I will worship you with labor.
I have seen your tender face and I love your mournful dust, Mother Earth.

"The Gardener" is his latest volume, and contains many songs of passion. "They capture the ecstasy of first love and sound the maturer depths":

"As our country lovers have seen a lovely face in the contours of the moon, so a shy girl in 'The Gardener' 'gazed at the sky and wove in the blue the letters of a name I had known, while the village slept in the noonday heat.' It is all simply and easily exprest, without the slightest pose or shadow of affectation. Emotion wells out into words with the artlessness of all great poetry. The verses are not scholarly or intricate, but plainly human and unadorned. In our more artificial world what an elaborate drawing-room ballad would be manufactured round this theme:

Hands cling to hands, and eyes linger in eyes; thus begins the record of our hearts.
It is the moonlit night of March; the sweet smell of henna is in the air; my flute lies on the earth neglected, and your garland of flowers is unfinished.
This love between you and me is simple as a song.

"They know the joy of living, too, the people of Tagore's songs. They chant upon a fine morning praises of the cloud-shadows sweeping over the crops, of the bees 'drunken with light,' and of 'the ducks in the islands of the river,' which 'clamor in joy for mere nothing.' They sing the refrain:

Let none go back home, brothers, this morning; let none go to work.
Brothers, let us squander our morning in futile songs.

"In the Bengali philosophy of life, as Mr. Tagore reveals it in his songs, there is no hatred, envy, or malice. His world is serene and beautiful as one of our calm autumn days, when the mist lies opalescent under the golden sun in the valleys, and on the hillsides the great trees stand expressive and immovable like eternal monuments. Truly he says: 'My songs share their seats in the heart of the world with the music of the clouds and forests.'"

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LEGAL ENGLISH MADE MORE HUMAN—To the lay mind nothing seems to come nearer sheer barbarism than the way the legal profession have of stating their cases. Whether it is due to a feeling of mercy for the layman or a desire for the economy of time, at all events, the District Attorney's office of King's County, New York, has thrown its useless verbiage to the winds in framing indictments for murder and other crimes, and now the essential facts are stated plainly. District Attorney James C. Cropsey sends to the New York *Times* two forms of murder indictment—the first being, in part, the one now discarded which contained 911 words. It ran:

"The Grand Jury of the County of Kings, by this indictment, accuse John Johnson of the crime of murder in the first degree, committed as follows:

"The said John Johnson, late of the Borough of Brooklyn, of the City of New York, in the county aforesaid, on the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, at the borough, city, and county aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Peter Smith, wilfully, designedly, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of said Peter Smith, did make an assault.

"And the said John Johnson a certain pistol then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol he, the said John Johnson, in his right hand then and there had and held, then and there wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the said Peter Smith, did discharge and shoot off, to, at, against, and upon the said Peter Smith, and the said John Johnson, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by the force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said John Johnson shot off and discharged as aforesaid, then and there wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the said Peter Smith, did strike, penetrate, and wound him, the said Peter Smith, in and upon the side, chest, lung, body, and vital parts of him, the said Peter Smith."

The form now adopted and in use for some time reads as follows:

"The Grand Jury of the County of Kings by this indictment accuse the defendant of the crime of murder in the first degree committed as follows:

"'The defendant on October 15, 1909, in the County of Kings, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, shot Peter Smith with a revolver, thereby inflicting injuries of which he died on Oct. 18, 1909.'"

This statement contains 60 words. Similar changes have been made in the other forms, says Mr. Cropsey, "the object always being to have the form contain all that is essential and at the same time be brief and plain."

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## THE TRANSFORMATION OF FRENCH

THE STRANGE SPECTACLE of a language that has outgrown its grammar is seen in France, according to one of the ablest French reviews. The grammar has stood still, the language has gone on; one is dead, the other is living. It will come with something of a shock to those who have always believed French to be the most scientifically tended and nurtured of languages to learn from an article in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) that there is no language of which the grammar gives so false an idea. As the grammar has remained in a fixt state, he says, while the spoken language of the people has been in a state of change, no account or record of the advance is to be found even in the best and most advanced manuals. As a consequence, the traditional method of instruction hardly in any wise bears upon the actual use of the language, and to a great degree written usage remains far removed from oral usage. Also, the writer adds, written French suffers by comparison with spoken French in that it is "unexpressive and lifeless." The changes that have affected French he ascribes in part to the spread of education or half-education among all classes and to the invasion of Paris and Central France during the nineteenth century by "immigrants from all sections." They come from the provinces or from countries where French is not the language of the people, as, for instance, Flanders, Alsace, Brittany, and especially from the Midi of France itself. While he is willing to admit that the French of these people may show an exactitude of grammar above that of the Central Frenchmen, nevertheless, he maintains, they have not the "intimate feeling" of the language and bring to it an alien accent and grammatical tendencies that are also alien. To make clear the fact of remoteness between French as it is and the grammar, he points out that the grammar was formed in medieval times, has been altered only in matters of detail since the thirteenth century, and for the past two hundred years has undergone almost no alteration whatever. To prove his case, he cites various examples of the parts of speech and their modifications which are written one way and spoken another; and also certain idiomatic expressions that may be used orally, but actually are used only in writing, and he adds:

"Thus from day to day the breach widens between the spoken language, which is constantly renewing itself and full of 'bite,' and the written language, which remains almost unchanged and gradually becomes flat and dull, of service only as an intellectual medium. Turns of phrase, while appearing the same from the outside, as it were, are constantly losing their value of expression and feeling to retain merely a value that is abstract and intellectual. And it follows that the more a language is used in a literary sense, the less suitable it grows for literature, or, at least, for poetic literature and literature of the imagination, which have their life in the expression of feeling. From the

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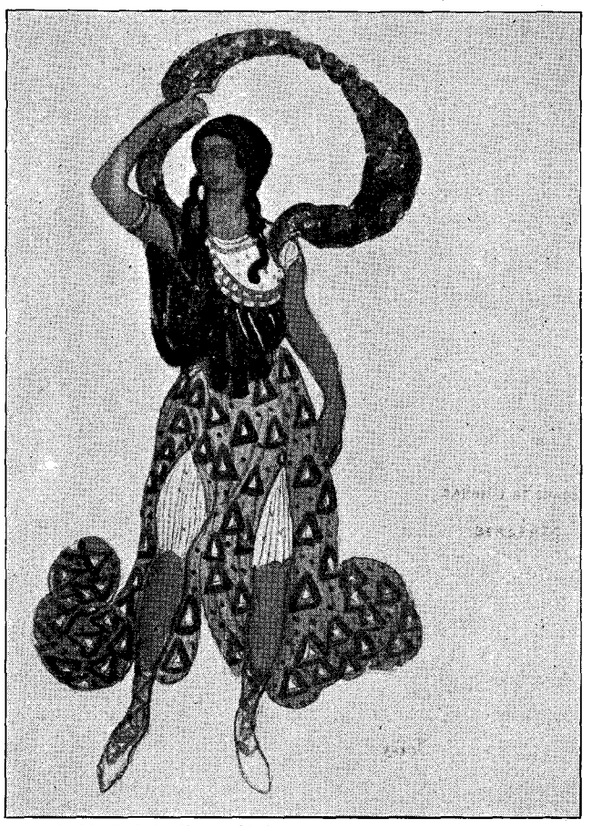
day it is fixt as a literary language its resources begin to be used up, and as it possesses only a halting and limited faculty of recuperation, it loses its value, in time, for the poet. The history of past ages shows that, however well endowed may be the men who work in a language, it fails after a few centuries to be able to afford the living product of poetry. Latin poetry falls swiftly to painful or artificial versification from Lucian or Silius Italicus to Claudian, who wrote 'Latin verse.' If Greek poetry resisted for a relatively longer period, it was because it drew strength from divers dialects; but in the Alexandrian epoch its poetical resources were wholly exhausted. One may question whether all the great literary languages of modern Europe have not reached the same condition of exhaustion."

As for any hope of France profiting of the stores that sustained Greece for a time, the writer argues that:

"It would be futile to hope for rejuvenescence from popular speech or from dialects. Popular speech, while of necessity more expressive, is corrupt with platitudes of style and with the catch-phrases of the penny papers and of school-books. As for dialects, they are degenerating from day to day and are being infused with French."



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A SHEPHERDESS,

From a design by Léon Bakst

For one of the figures in the ballet "Daphnis and Chloe."

Turning then to a peculiarity of the French language, which to a certain extent it shares with English, namely, that so many derived words are taken, not from the mother tongue, but from written Latin with slight adaptation, the writer affirms that even a cultivated Frenchman who is unacquainted with Latin must find a large portion of the French vocabulary quite "inexplicable." As for revivifying or reenergizing the language with the introduction of new Latin words, he goes on to say, the authors who make such an effort only aggravate the present evil.

"They who write *renover* instead of *renouveler* (to renew) may communicate to their readers the impression always produced by a word little used, but they are on the wrong track. The sensation of novelty is always fleeting, for one thing. Then if through usage words of this order be retained in the language, they do not really enrich it, but rather encumber it, because the majority of French people have no feeling for them and a great many do not know their precise meaning. . . . As long as literary French was in use only among a certain class of people, who were highly cultivated and for the most part knew Latin, this borrowing of derivatives and new formations from the written Latin did not matter. Indeed, it had its advantages in that it afforded at will terms to which might be attached a precise meaning. But now that everybody reads and literary French is the language of everybody, while the greater number of those that use it do not know Latin, the artificial and alien cast of the French vocabulary renders it of vague comprehensibility to a vast number, so that they are led to the misuse of words. Some amusing examples of such misuse are to be found in the literature circulated about election time.

"The fact that so many young persons scarcely know how to write their own language is in part proof that the condition of the language is no longer normal. The grammar applied to it does not adjust itself to actual practise and the vocabulary is laden with artificialities. To correct so profound a disorder demands a remedy not easy perhaps to discover, yet as long as the old order endures the worse the case becomes."

## WHERE BAKST LEADS

GREEN ROOMS, white and gold decorations, and all the other neutral colors that were supposed to express the height of good taste appear to have had their day. They are called "too dull," "too restful," "too much akin to mere nature." "As our civilization becomes more refined," says Mr. W. L. George, in the London *Daily Mail*, "we react against it and become more savage." We are at the beginning, apparently, of the age of color, and the chief disciple thereof is the Russian, Léon Bakst. He was born in St. Petersburg in 1868, but he has found a freer and more congenial atmosphere for the development of his powers in Paris and the West of Europe. His full acclaim followed the visits of the Russian ballet to the French capital in 1909, when the riotous productions of "Cléopatre" and Schéhérazade caused that city of sensations a new thrill. On this side of the water we have had echoes of his effects in the scenic accompaniments of traveling ballet troupes. But the first authentic presentment is furnished us this season in a collection of his work arranged by the Berlin Photographic Co., and designed to pay a round of visits to the large cities of America after the New York show. This and the *mise en scène* of one or two ballets to be shown this season by Mme. Anna Pavlowa will bring to the test whether we, like England, shall treat him "with greater solemnity than he himself would consider appropriate." Since everything Russian seems to go down in England at present, it is not unnatural that an English writer, Gerald C. Siordet, in *The International Studio* (November), should see his countrymen overdoing Bakst. According to this writer, Bakst's artistic creed is a simple enough affair. "Art," as he says, "is a plaything, and an artist's work will be good only when it has been great fun doing it." For all that—

"Bakst is a real student, a genuine scholar in costume. His designs are no mere archeological resuscitations of the wardrobes of the past; neither are they the summary, impressionistic stock in trade of the quick-change artist. He is, indeed, a kind of bright, particular chameleon. He will settle into the strange, distorted glamor of the East, or the simple graces of archaic Greece, or the fierce, gay medley of the Middle Ages, and presently will bring you forth not dresses merely but personages who move with ease and certainty each in his own time, and yet retain the stamp of their creator.

"This peculiar receptivity of mind, which at the same time recreates and rearranges, is of all qualities that most fitted to adapt itself to the art of the theater, in which scenery and costume are most telling only when they make no attempt to conceal, rather welcome, the presence of conscious recognized

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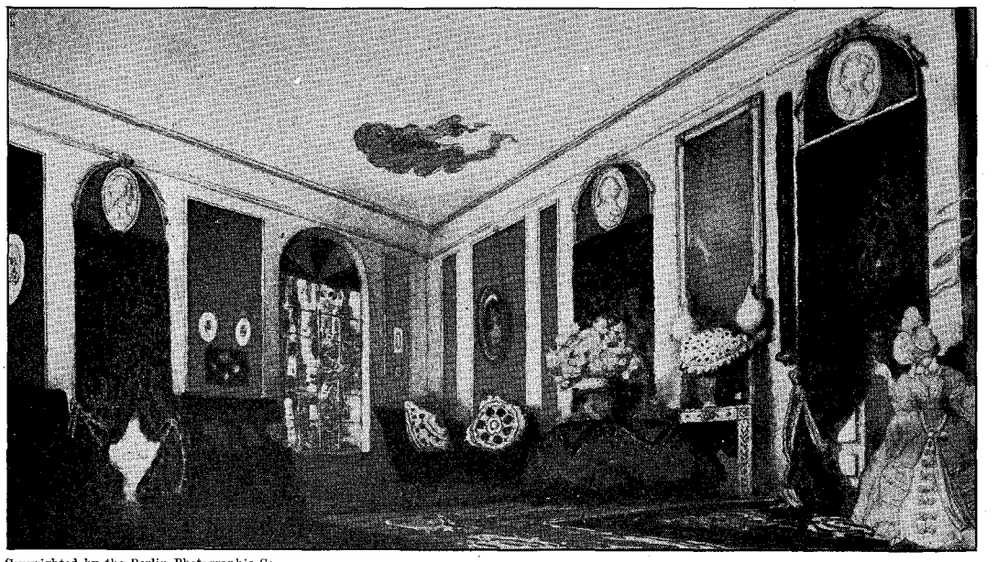
artifice—in fact, when the art that makes them is considered as itself a plaything. It is hardly possible to find a single design by Bakst which is not from this point of view 'amusing.'

"Of course, some have greater value than others. The last exhibition of his drawings contained a number of designs which, admirable as they were as working indications of costume and color, would by themselves have carried little proof of the exuberant and at the same time fastidious power of design which, among other qualities, gives a permanent value to his more finished drawings. One critic said of him, apropos of his drawings for 'Schéhérazade' and 'Le Dieu Bleu,' that he had 'rediscovered the luscious female line bequeathed by the early Orientals.' I am not sure that I know what he meant: historically the remark seems to mean nothing; yet it is very true that Bakst shows a passionate enthusiasm for the flesh, for the contours of form, for strange poise and counterpoise of limb, for furious, abandoned movement, that sets an Eastern stamp upon his art, and reminds us that he is of the nation that long ago watched King David dance before the Lord 'with all his might.'"



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SETTING FOR AN OPERA.

How Bakst sees the rococo background of Wolf-Ferrari's "The Secret of Suzanne."

Bakst, says Mr. Martin Birnbaum, in the introduction to the catalog of the exhibition, has "extracted the poetry hidden in every epoch," and has shown that he possesses in an amazing degree "what Matthew Arnold called 'happy flexibility'—the power to properly adapt his varied talents to any subject on hand." We read further:

"In 'Cléopatre' and 'Salomé,' he was, of course, Egyptian. In 'Narcisse,' 'Daphnis and Chloë,' 'L'Après-Midi d'un Faune,' and Verhaeren's 'Hélène de Sparte,' we saw his Greek inventions, and his designs crystallize forever our happy memories of delicate archaic maidens in light draperies with golden ornaments in their hair, of dancing satyrs, and, above all, of Nijinsky as the perplexed Faun, 'nympharum fugientum amator.' Bakst's fresh, sparkling drawings are not copies from antique vases, statuary, or bas-reliefs in the sense that Thorwaldsen's or Canova's works are. Instead of making weak imitations or classically correct drawings, Bakst first assimilates and then transforms everything he touches. We derive greater pleasure from his works than from any Greek restorations, because he has absorbed the essentials of the ancient style and has breathed the breath of life into them. In 'Le Dieu Bleu' he treated Anamese and Javanese styles after the same fashion, his prodigious exotic imagination calling to mind the art of Gustave Moreau and Odilon Rédon. These drawings have the glamour of the Indies, but retain the stamp and style of Léon Bakst. The detail is amazingly intricate, but he has learned the secret of subordinating it to the main lines of his design, just as an Eastern artist would have done. 'Thamar' is hybrid, showing trans-Caucasian and Chinese origins. Then there are a series of ballets—'Les Papillons' and 'Le Carnaval,' among others—where sauterie plays an important rôle. For these the costumes do not differ so radically from what any other clever decorator might have designed. Among operas we have the brilliant rococo setting of Wolf-Ferrari's 'The Secret of Suzanne' and superb national costumes and scenery for 'Boris Godounow,' in which the Byzantine note predominates. The medieval period furnished inspiration for D'Annunzio's 'Pisannelle' and the same poet's 'St. Sebastien,' from which we carried away a vivid mental picture of the martyred saint, impersonated by the morbidly graceful Mme. Rubinstein, who made the sophisticated Paris audience exclaim, 'Mais, elle va mourir!' Quite recently Bakst startled his admirers with the athletic ballet 'Les Jeux,' and then delighted them by making a number of fantasies on modern costumes which were quickly seized upon by purveyors to women of fashion who made his color harmonies the latest cry. His most recent work, the 'Orientale,' will have its première in America with Mlle. Pavlowa in the leading rôle. We have every reason to believe that the singular charm of the world's greatest dancer will not be more wonderful than the harmonious setting of Bakst, whose genius it is hoped will reveal itself as it did in the ballet 'Schéhérazade,' still regarded as his masterpiece and most characteristic work."

MR. BENSON IN CHICAGO—Chicago had a fine opportunity to rebuke New York by flocking to see Mr. Benson's Shakespearian company. Mr. Benson scorned New York and passed it by, and a Chicago success might have made New York envious. But Chicago seems to be giving Mr. Benson some of the same treatment he gave us. At least there are people writing to the Chicago papers to rebuke them for "missing a high pleasure and a rare opportunity for enlightenment in their failure to attend the performances of the Shakespearian plays," given by the Stratford-on-Avon Players. Mr. Joseph A. Milburn writes to the Chicago *Evening Post:*

"Mr. Benson and the company which he has admirably tutored are presenting Shakespeare with a veridicalness, with a distributive excellence, with a scholarship, and with a fulness of beauty that make their performances assume almost the dignity of a revelation.

"Mr. Benson may be canonical in his elocution—and at times, no doubt, he merges the stage in the chancel—but every great actor or actress has had an idiosyncrasy. Garrick, Rachel, Mrs. Siddons, Booth, Barrett, Irving, Mansfield—all had mannerisms in delivery and bearing, and as we think back these mannerisms are part of the charm of memory. So let Mr. Benson have the right to his canonical elocution! Personally, I like it. . . . . .

"But Mr. Benson's mannerisms, whether good or bad, are of slight significance. The thing of real importance to Chicago is this—Mr. Benson is a master of the lore and tradition of the Elizabethan drama and a high priest of the cult of Shakespeare. He knows his ground with the accuracy and thoroughness of a scholar; and, because he knows, he speaks with authority. And his message to us would not be more authoritative if his stage manner were colloquial rather than canonical.

"Let us get this fact firmly fixt in our minds. Mr. Benson did not come to us as a sun with the Stratford-on-Avon Players as satellites. It is the Stratford-on-Avon Players, 'including F. R. Benson,' that are in our midst. You see, Mr. Benson is not only an actor, he is also an artist; and because he is an artist, he denies himself the meretricious emphasis of the star."

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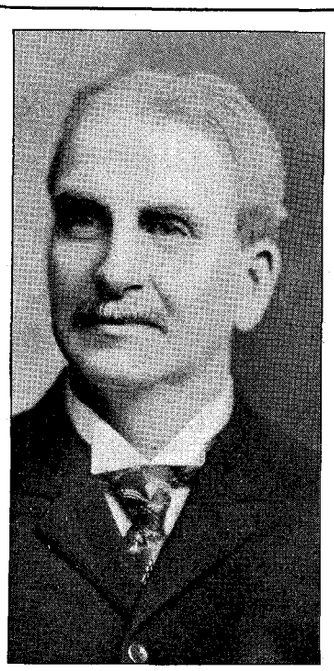
# RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

## A UNION OF RESCUE MISSIONS

IT WAS a "very large night in Chinatown" when the first "rally" of the New York Federation of the newly organized International Union of Gospel Missions was held in the old Chinese Theater in Doyer Street, now the Doyer Street Midnight Mission. For the founders of the new world-wide body —less than two months old—have an enthusiasm which sees more immediate results than the normal benefits of joint action and interchange of ideas, and they are moved by more practical motives than the mere desire to get into harmony with the present trend toward unity of action in Christian endeavor. What they wish to do is to interest the Christian churches in mission work to a larger extent than hitherto. And they are looking for results to appear first in the new impetus to be given to mission work in different cities through the local federations. The first local body, organized at the same time with the International Union, takes in the missions in New York City and vicinity. And, according to leaders in the movement, the optimism of the organizers was justified by the enthusiasm shown a few weeks later at the public "rally" described in our opening phrase quoted from the Brooklyn *Eagle's* account of the meeting. The converted theater has a good-sized auditorium, but, according to *The Eagle:*



SIDNEY WHITTEMORE,

President of the International Union, which aims to merge all the gospel missions of this and other countries.

"One-half hour before the appointed time for the meeting to open there was not a seat to be had in the body of the edifice, and every extra chair which had been crowded upon the platform was in use. All through the evening, until after eleven o'clock, parties of well-drest men and women, some parties accompanied by ministers of the gospel throughout Greater New York, would squeeze into the back of the hall, look around, comment on the crowd present, and retire, only to be replaced by another delegation."

On one side of the hall, we are told, sat "about 150 members of the 'Brotherhood,' all converted habitués of the Bowery, Chinatown, and their environs"—"they gave their famous warcry, 'Amen, Hallelujah! Glory!' and they sang with such a vim and enthusiasm that the old Chinese rookery, formerly one of the most notorious opium-dens of Chinatown, shook and rang and reverberated with the volume of song."

The principal speech was made by Dr. J. C. Hallimond, the head of the Bowery Mission, who has been chosen president of the New York Federation. He emphasized the idea, according to *The Eagle*, that in a critical, perilous time like ours, when the strong as well as the weak feel the pressure, the men who are down and out need especially the help of Christian people. It is the gospel missions which are bridging the chasm between the Church and the masses. Hence Dr. Hallimond calls upon Christians to support their work. As he puts it:

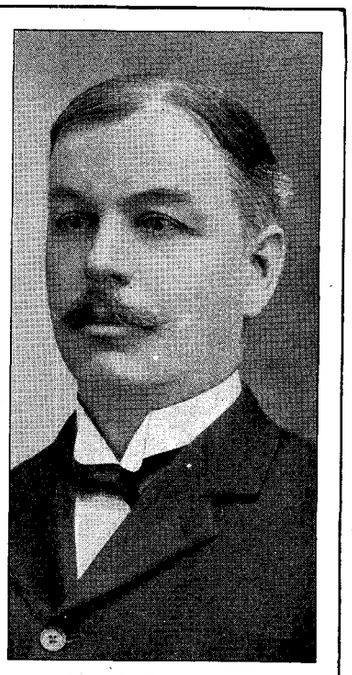
"The workers in gospel missions do, in a special and peculiar way, represent some of the fundamentally distinctive features of the Christian religion. . . . . .

"In the gospel mission, Christianity is not presented as a mere philosophy, or as a mere systematized body of dogmatic truth, but as a vital force, a living principle in human life, a fact in human experience. Herein it differs from other religions.

"Christianity as a philosophy, in the pulpit or at the altar, is very little different and very little superior to other religions or schools of thought, but Christianity in the slums or saloon, in the brothel or at the bar, in the bread-line, the hospital, or the penitentiary; Christianity in the Congo or Cannibal Islands, in Whitechapel or the Bowery; Christianity knocking unceasingly at the doors of the sinner's heart is, like its peerless Christ, sublimely unique and original.

"Christianity, as we see it in action in the gospel mission, is an actual, spiritual energy, just as real as electricity. It acts upon the spirit, and, through the spirit, on outer lives and conduct. It enters into the very texture of character, and transforms it, and transfigures it, sometimes instantaneously. It actually performs miracles—palpable, undeniable miracles.

"And it is this regeneration of the individual that we are after; and working from the individual unit out to the body politic, we seek to bring upon earth the glorious Kingdom of God."



DR. J. C. HALLIMOND,

Who aims by the gospel mission to bridge the chasm between the masses and the Church.

So, through this Federation, and the other Federations to be formed, the Church will be kept in better touch with rescue work and will, it is hoped, cooperate more effectively with it. And the International Union, according to Mr. Sidney Whittemore, its president, "came into existence for the purpose of bringing together, if possible, all the gospel missions of this and other countries, to the end that by an interchange of thought and Christian fellowship their great work may be more effectively prosecuted." Representative mission workers from the principal cities of the United States and Canada make up the Union's board of trustees. The first annual convention will be held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, next May. In the meantime, new local federations are being formed in a number of American cities, and the leaders of the International Union are showing their fellow mission workers in other lands the benefit of cooperation and are working to bring them into the new organization.

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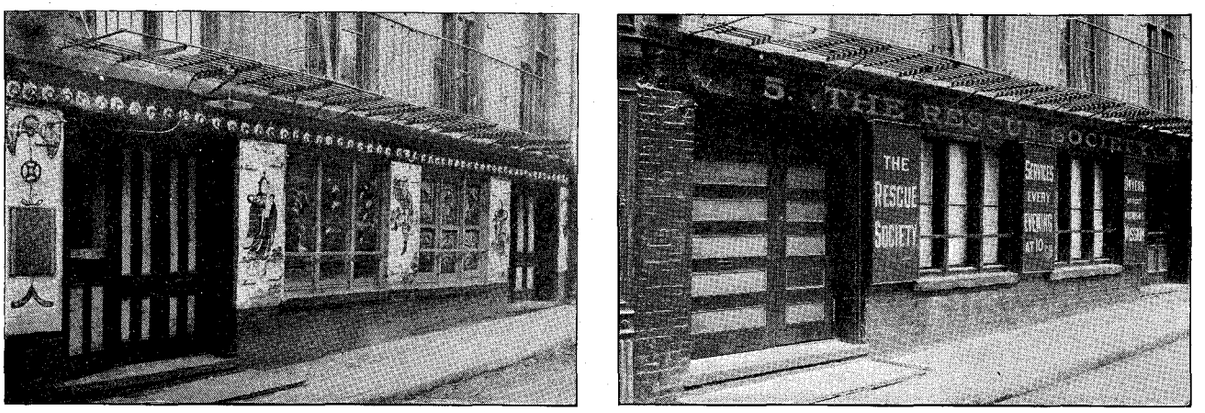


WHERE THE EAST GAVE WAY TO THE WEST.

The famous old Chinese Theater in Doyers Street, the scene of so many tong fights and killings, is now transformed into a gospel mission.

## OUR DUTY TO THE UNEMPLOYED

WINTER is the time when the ache of unemployment is felt most keenly and when the charitable agencies are nearest despair. Dr. Josiah Strong has chosen this time to suggest in his department in *The Homiletic Review* that we might use more intelligence than we do in handling the problem in this country. He looks forward to a time when men will not go into business for selfish reasons, but for the common good. When that time comes, there will be no problem of unemployment, but just now there is such a problem, a pressing and vexatious one. What are we to do about it? Dr. Strong, after discussing the conditions and causes of non-employment and the remedies in use in other countries, says rather axiomatically that "undoubtedly the first thing to do for the unemployed in this and every other country is to lesson their number by getting work for any for whom work exists." To this end, he continues:

"Perhaps the main need in this country is a system of employment bureaus working in connection with each other and covering as rapidly as possible the whole land. This does not of necessity mean the creation of a wholly new system. It could be developed to a large extent by simply uniting, coordinating, and bringing into practical cooperation the various agencies which already exist for securing positions for men or women or for securing men or women for positions.

"The German agencies for securing employment for the unemployed are varied, yet they work together. . . . The different German states, such as Prussia, Bavaria, etc., take all these varied agencies and unite them into one general system. All are in daily, sometimes in hourly, connection with each other by telegraph, telephone, or bulletins through certain central bureaus. The result is that any laborer, artizan, servant, or even those seeking commercial positions in any one city or even small town, can know of the need for labor, to a large extent, throughout the whole German Empire. The system is by no means complete, but it has already developed results sufficient to make it a pattern to be copied throughout Europe.

"We could copy it in this country. It does not mean a vast government system. . . . It is contrary to our traditions for government to develop a vast system of employment bureaus. It would probably be impossible to do this, if it were desirable. But our State Labor Bureaus could investigate all agencies which obtain positions for men or women, or men or women for positions, exclude the dishonest or utterly inefficient, and then coordinate the rest into a system covering the State, while our Federal Labor Bureau could create a norm, or standard, for such agencies and gradually unite all of them into one system for the whole country.

"In many large towns no new agencies would have to be created; in small towns and villages the suggestion has been made that the school building could be used as a social center, and that one of its functions should be to serve as an employment bureau. In small villages or hamlets the local postmaster could act as agent. It is of the utmost importance to cover the field, and probably more especially the small towns and villages, because opportunities for labor here are the most likely to be overlooked, and because of the desirability of getting as many workers from the city into the country as can be provided with situations.

"Beyond this what could be done broadens out into wide channels. Any action which develops work helps solve the problem of unemployment. Tariff reform, tax reform, the payment of higher wages, all come in here."

There is, however, a large class of "unemployable" that need a different treatment. It is the class out of work and willing to work, but "by reason of deficiency, mental or physical, through their own fault or other circumstances, unable to do, at least permanently, work of appreciable economic value."

"They must not be confounded with the vagrant, incorrigible, or more or less vicious, who, tho able to work, are not willing to do permanent honest labor. It is true that these classes often merge into one another. Not seldom characteristics of all classes of the unemployed are found somewhat mixed in the same person. There are men, according to their moods, employable, unemployable, or vagrant. There are other persons of character so unpronounced or so complex that it is impossible to say to which class they belong. Nevertheless, the distinction on the whole is clear. . . . . .

"For the actually unemployable we undoubtedly need the development of farm homes or colonies where they can partly earn their keep and be kept from preying upon the community and reducing the wages of those who are employed."

## RUSSIAN COMMENT ON THE "RITUAL-MURDER" TRIAL

THE SPECTER of "ritual murder" is not laid by the verdict at Kief declaring the Jewish defendant not guilty. The Russian bureaucratic press had foreseen some such result and anticipated it by framing their comment accordingly. They argue in effect that Jewish money and Jewish journalism influenced the outcome, hence the acquittal proves nothing. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), the leading anti-Semitic journal in the dominions of the Czar, pointed out before the trial that an acquittal would not convince anybody that Jews did not use Christian blood for religious purposes. Broadly classing all the radical and liberal press as "Jewish," because they are not anti-Semitic, it said:

"Long before the trial all literate Russia read almost daily on the pages of the Jewish newspapers warm speeches proving the absolute innocence of the accused, favorable opinions of foreign experts, . . . sensational telegraphic reports, now about the finding of material evidence that the murder had been committed by some thieves, now about the discovery of the real perpetrators of the crime made by a Kief Pinkerton from among the local progressive journalists. For over two years the trial

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was continually postponed, and in the meantime a campaign was waged in favor of the acquittal of Beiliss. . . . . .

"People capable of being influenced by newspaper clamor and accepting for sacred truth what is being daily and ceaselessly repeated by Jewish journalists who have a personal and blood interest in the matter, may be found among the jury who will have to try Beiliss. They will enter the trial chamber and take their places as jurymen with a ready-formulated judgment suggested to them by the Jewish press. Very likely such judges . . . will be found to be not one and not two, but a majority of the twelve, and they will render a verdict of not guilty. But the question is, Will such a verdict put an end to the 'evil legend' about the murder of Christian children by Jews for ritual purposes existing among the people, or will it tend to fix it more firmly in the public mind?

"The Jewish agitation is being conducted openly and without the least reserve; but all know that any agitation costs big money, and therefore will see in its triumph, above anything else, a proof of the immense power of Jewish capital. The too zealous agitators do not realize that their exceedingly frank zeal . . . will inevitably cast reflections on the authoritativeness of the verdict they desire to secure. In order that the public may have implicit confidence in the judgment of the court, it is necessary that they should believe in the absolute freedom of the jury from any external influences. And here . . . a million of literary, detective, and various other Jewish workers, not awaiting the court's decision, create a terrible racket all over the world, turn all Europe upside down, and declare the innocence of the accused, pointing to their own experts . . . to the detective exploits of their journalists, and the cheap testimony of undoubtedly false witnesses who live by thieving. Let such means make to a certain degree probable the acquittal of Beiliss, —but it ought not to be forgotten that it discredits such a verdict in the eyes of the people, undermines its social significance, gives boundless vitality to that 'evil legend' which it is sought to kill."

Mr. V. Nabokov, the eminent Russian jurist who went to Kief as the special correspondent of the *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg), writes more favorably:

"There have been instances in the past when the investigating authorities, having strayed from the right path and laid hold of some chance evidence, . . . placed in the prisoner's dock people whose only fault was the fact that the actual perpetrators of the crime had not been discovered. Beiliss is not the first nor the last one. Of course, there is something fatal and tragic in his case. . . . But if not he, somebody else of his coreligionists would have been the lever necessary to raise the accusation of ritual murder. And in this is the key to the understanding of the world-significance of Beiliss's trial. . . . . .

"For the first time since criminal procedure emerged from the star-chamber into the light of day has the Government ventured to declare openly and directly that it admits the existence of ritual murders. As we know, it did it not without hesitation. In the first indictment there were not the sinister words about 'motives of religious fanaticism' and 'ritual purposes,' altho even then various witnesses like Pranaïtiss, were ready to oblige with their services. . . . Now all covers are thrown off. On the side of the accusation, to which all the efforts of the rabid anti-Semites could attract only a discredited priest, is thrown the weight of governmental authority. . . . They do not at all consider the ruinous consequences of this monstrous charge, should the country believe it even for a minute. For form's sake, the question is put in the usual manner: Is it proved that a ritual murder has been committed? In reality, representatives of the Government ask plain and ignorant men if they believe in the existence of ritual murders. . . . And let them not say . . . that the accusation is not flung in the face of all Jewry, but some unknown sects, or even individual religious fanatics. Pranaïtiss and the whole black flock and the indictment do not speak of sects. The 'blood dogma' is attributed to the whole Hebrew race; it is the 'terrible mystery' of the Jewish faith. And there is no attempt to prove that Beiliss is a sectarian. For that would be futile."

Mr. Nabokov concludes with these solemn words:

"We believe in the power of truth, of the convincing word of Beiliss's counsel; we believe in common sense and in the final triumph of justice. But the poison injected by this horrible accusation will not soon lose its effects. And the responsibility of those who inspired and directed the ritual trial will not soon be forgotten by the country."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## NEW FAITH OF ENGLISH POETS

MR. WILLIAM WATSON'S recent confession, "with deep thanks," that he has "now at last regained that faith in God which I did lose so long," leads *The Guardian* (London) to inquire where the other poets stand. If the auguries as to the rise and fall of a nation's faith can be deduced from the songs of its bards, observes the writer, those auguries at the present time are distinctly favorable. A poet or two may still be found in the camp of unfaith, he admits, yet among English poets "we have at any rate traveled more than a stage beyond the Shelleys and the Swinburnes." It was not long ago that we quoted a similarly triumphant note from a French source regarding the younger poets of France. Some earlier poetry of Mr. William Watson and nearly all of Mr. Thomas Hardy strikes the negative note, but "when they express the skepticism of their writers, we feel that it is the *lacrymæ rerum*, that sense of transitoriness, of loss, of mystery in life, which has affected all poets as poets, which moves them, only it moves them more deeply perhaps than their fellows." Moreover:

"Their diction befits their theme—it is sonorous and stately with Mr. Watson, mordant and epigrammatic with Mr. Hardy; but at least they do not dance amid the supposed ruins of the Christian shrine, and sling stones at the divinity whose face is carved there. Rather their concern is the pity of it all for those who, as they think, hoped and believed and worshiped in vain.

"The business of the poet is always in part that of the seer and prophet. He tries to read the meaning of life, and to discern the true significance of wayside happenings; then he tells what he has seen and felt in language which is as remote from ordinary speech as his vision is different from that of ordinary men. Therefore, it is impossible for the poet to pass Christianity by, since that is at least a certain interpretation of life.

"Of late the Christian Faith has seemed to affect the poetic temperament in two very different ways. Either it offends its sense of the unfathomable mystery of things, the looming yet unknowable existence of God, by presenting too clear-cut an explanation or too formal a system of belief, or else the sheer beauty and divine contours of that explanation and of the life, once positively lived, seize on and capture the poet so that he revels in them in their extremest form and their most striking if not startling exposition.

"Of the former state of feeling with regard to the Christian creed, reverent, yet never quite decisive, quite explicit in its acceptance, Tennyson in earlier days was a good example; but what in him was hesitation or reticence passed into sheer agnosticism with contemporaries like Arnold and Clough. Nevertheless, even their agnosticism was a very different thing from the exultant revolt and denial of Swinburne. To-day we find the agnosticism of these earlier masters of verse bearing fruit in the gentle and questioning sadness of much of the poetry of Mr. A. C. Benson, in the somber and stoical recognition of the insoluble in life and fate so often reiterated by Mr. Watson (tho now, we are glad to think, mellowed into a truer note), and in the grim and sardonic courage of Mr. Hardy's verdicts on things in general. Swinburne has no obvious successors. He rejoiced to do without the Christian's God, and liked to let the world know it; with the others we feel what a sad place the world would be without the old Faith, and in that felt loss, or in the fidelity with which facts are faced, men are forever stealing back, if all unconsciously, to the throne of God. There is no escaping the thought of him in these troubled voices that half, but only half, deny him.

"But what of the other sort of poetic temperament to which Christianity makes an almost startling appeal? The fact of this is one of the signs of our age, and at least carries this significance, that Christianity is in no danger of being discarded by our younger race of poets. Men like the present Laureate and Mr. Newbolt, and in their own heartier fashion, but often with strange nobility and long-remembered pathos, Mr. Noyes and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, have kept the name and claims of the Faith before an age that worships many strange gods, but always means, in its heart of hearts, to come

Home to its God at last."

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# MOTOR TRUCKS

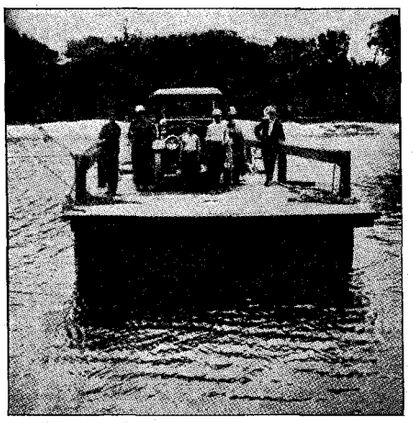
## THE RUBBER SUPPLY

THE largest of the rubber companies recently put out an offering of more than $9,000,000 new stock at par to present holders of stock in the company, proceeds of the sale to be used mainly in the development of new rubber plantations in Sumatra. A circular to stockholders declares that the company expects before long that its plantations in Sumatra, which are known to be extensive, "will provide the company with sufficient crude rubber to meet a substantial part of its requirements at actual cost of production." With these outlays made, it is believed that the company's plants will be able to take care of the increased business which lower prices for crude rubber will stimulate.

*Automobile Topics* learns that the estate owned in the Far East by this company comprizes at present 85,000 acres, of which 35,000 acres have already been planted with more than 4,000,000 rubber-trees. Within the next two years, it is the intention of the company to plant 18,000 acres more, which will give it 53,000 acres in trees, leaving 32,000 acres for future planting. These items show how ambitious are the plans of this company as to its rubber supply. Returns from the investment are not expected at once; in fact, a considerable part of the money put out will be unproductive for several years, but when returns begin to come in from the trees, it is believed that the investment will have a notable effect on the rubber business of this country.

The South American rubber properties "have been hard hit by the extraordinary development of the plantation product," says another writer in the same paper. No longer are rubber producers in Brazil able to dictate prices, nor is there any indication that Brazilian rubber "will ever again touch the high record prices of three years ago," when the crude product of the best Para grade sold for over $3 a pound. This writer presents many interesting facts in reference to this whole subject of the source of supply for rubber.

"That the conditions in Brazil are viewed with alarm in that country is amply proved by the reduction of taxes and export duties on crude rubber, by the frantic appeals sent to other countries for workmen willing to gather



From "Motor Age."

PRIMITIVE FERRY IN USE IN CANADA. A SIMILAR ONE IS USED ON THE DELAWARE BELOW THE WATER GAP.

latex in the forests, and by appeals for funds for financing advance parties into districts not yet explored. The low price for the crude product has caused a reduction of wages in the Amazon valley district, and laborers are not at all anxious to work in the forests for the small pay offered by the rubber companies.

"Not so long ago the product of the East India plantations was considered a mere makeshift, to act as a poor substitute or adulterate for the Para grades gathered in the primeval forests of Brazil. Continued importation of South American trees and proper cultivation, however, have improved the plantation latex to such an extent as to make the resulting crude product as good as the best grade of Para rubber.

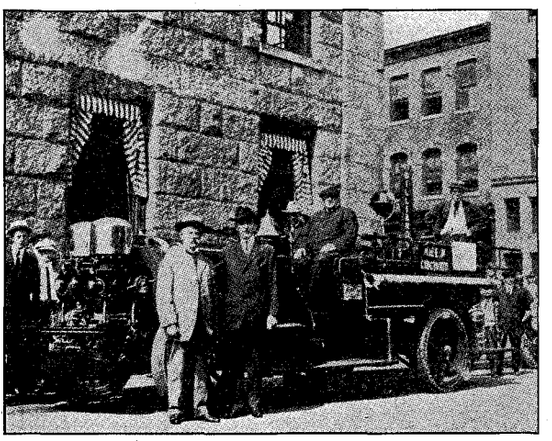
"As is but natural, the automobile is generally considered the chief cause of the present instability of the rubber market. Its enormous demands on the crude product several years ago caused a flood of speculative money into the rubber-plantation business, and the large quantities of the raw product gathered in the last three years forced the price down to a point where the collection of the crude material is profitable only under especially favorable conditions. The following figures, compiled by a well-known British rubber expert, show the shifting of production and consumption as based on past experience and areas available for collection of the crude material:

| | World's production | Consumption |
|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 124,000 | 126,000 |
| 1915 | 142,000 | 142,000 |
| 1916 | 161,000 | 159,000 |
| 1917 | 181,500 | 179,000 |
| 1918 | 196,000 | 197,000 |
| 1919 | 213,000 | 216,700 |
| 1920 | 228,000 | 238,370 |
| 1921 | 239,000 | 262,200 |

"It will be seen from these that while next year (1914) there will be a shortage of 2,000 tons, the jump in cultivated rubber brings the supply up to the demand in 1915, and drives it above the demand in 1916 and 1917. From 1918, however, a sharp rise in demand and slower rise in supply bring the former above the latter, and rubber prices are bound to go up again. A London paper tabulates the production of crude rubber, from 1905 to 1914, as follows:

| | Plantation tons | Brazil tons | Remainder tons | Total tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914** | 65,000 | 35,000 | 15,000 | 115,000 |
| 1913* | 45,000 | 40,000 | 30,000 | 115,000 |
| 1912 | 27,500 | 42,500 | 30,000 | 100,000 |
| 1911 | 14,500 | 38,000 | 23,500 | 76,000 |
| 1910 | 8,200 | 40,500 | 21,300 | 70,000 |
| 1909 | 3,600 | 42,000 | 23,400 | 69,000 |
| 1908 | 1,800 | 39,000 | 24,200 | 65,000 |
| 1907 | 1,000 | 38,000 | 30,000 | 69,000 |
| 1906 | 510 | 36,000 | 29,500 | 66,010 |
| 1905 | 145 | 34,000 | 26,800 | 60,945 |

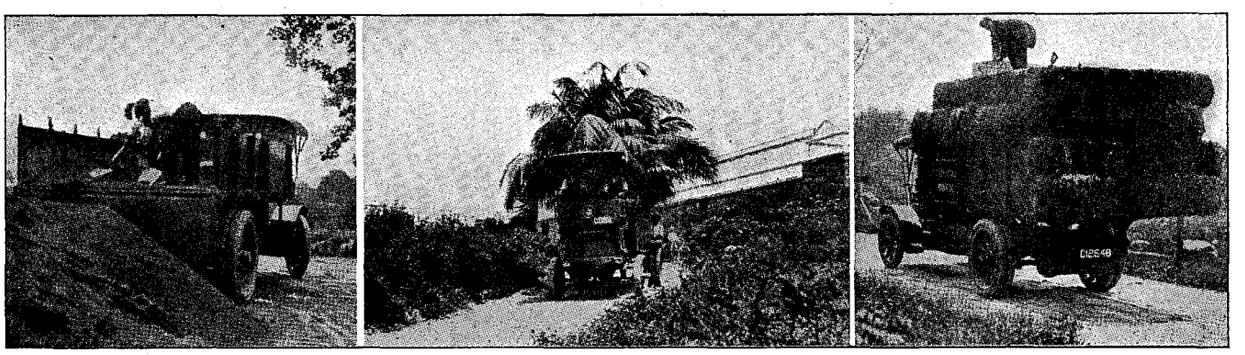
* Approximated. ** Estimated.



From the Fall River "Evening Herald."

FIRE ENGINE, MADE IN CINCINNATI, AND NOW USED IN FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

In a recent trial, this engine, in a successful competition with eleven others during twelve hours, increased its pumping capacity at the end of every hour, and was in continuous operation during the whole twelve hours. During the test it had from fifteen to twenty per cent. of its power in reserve. Water was pumped for six hours at the rate of 44,760 gallons an hour. It is sold with a guaranty of pumping capacity of 700 gallons an hour, carries 1500 feet of hose, and is capable of transporting twelve men standing.



From "The Commercial Vehicle."

MOTOR-TRUCK USED IN A SUBURB OF NEW YORK TO CARRY DIRT, A LOAD OF PALMS, AND A LOAD OF BALED HAY.

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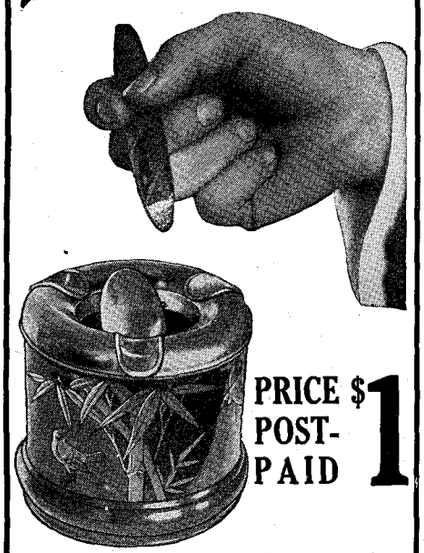
Vantine's
The Oriental Store



PRICE $1 POST-PAID

Oriental Ash Receiver

MADE in Japan, and imported direct by us. Lacquer finished and artistically decorated with hand-painted Oriental design. 3½ inches high, 4 inches wide. Heavy nickel top with 3 cigar holders and circular disk which automatically drops ashes, cigar or cigarette stubs into a heavy, removable, tin receptacle, excluding all odor.

An artistic and unique ornament for your office desk or library table.

Send now for one or more, and if when received you are not entirely satisfied, we shall promptly and cheerfully refund your money.

*Write for The Vantine Book of A Thousand Suggestions for Xmas Gifts*

A·A·VANTINE·&·CO·
Broadway at Eighteenth St., New York
*After Jan. 1st, 1914, at Fifth Ave. and 39th Street*
Established 57 Years

The IDEAL XMAS GIFT

*Folds and Unfolds in a Jiffy. Will fit in a 15-inch bag.*

LIGHT STRONG SIMPLE PRACTICAL

*Sent Post-paid on receipt of Price, $5.00, $4.00, $3.50.*

Can be carried in small bag, suit-case or pocket. Indispensable when traveling. Does away with the umbrella-carrying nuisance.

AN UMBRELLA FOR EVERYBODY
WRITE TODAY FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG
MANNING'S FOLDING UMBRELLA
43 Winter Street BOSTON, MASS.

"It will be seen that while the production of Brazil in 1914 will be only 1,000 tons larger than its production in 1905, the plantation product is estimated at 65,000 tons for next year, as compared with only 145 tons in 1905. The total extinction of the wild rubber as a factor of any importance is looked for within a few years.

"The mistake is sometimes made in figuring the demand for new crude rubber to be exactly proportionate to the demand for manufactured rubber goods. In other words, if it were shown that in 1913, 85,000 tons of crude rubber were necessary, and that the increase in motor-cars and the growing demand for other rubber goods required for the year 1914 about 120,000 tons, then this increase of 35,000 tons would have to be supplied entirely from newly imported crude material. This is, of course, not true, as a considerable quantity of manufactured rubber is reclaimed for use in cheaper grades of rubber goods of all kinds. The amount of reclaimed rubber may reach as high as 50 per cent. of the crude imported product, and therefore has a noticeable influence on the entire rubber market. Were it not for the reclaiming feature, the quantity of crude rubber produced annually could not begin to meet the demand.

"The crux of the situation in the plantation field is that the well-managed companies can earn dividends with rubber at present prices, while the extravagantly managed concerns will practically go out of business. The low price of rubber will automatically reduce the production, and then the well-managed companies will be able to reap the reward of foresight and economy. That is why they refuse to join in the recently proposed schemes for artificially putting up prices for the benefit of the extravagantly managed concerns. It is highly improbable that the proposals for boosting prices will lead to any definite result. The laws of demand and supply and economical production will prevail in the end, in the opinion of the leaders of the industry."

## NIGHT WORK FOR TRUCKS

It is believed by *Motor World* that "there are many possibilities in night trucking from a purely economic point of view." All this depends, however, on the conditions being such as to "permit the necessary work at the beginning and the end of trips." One particularly great advantage in night trucking is that the familiar daytime delays incident to traffic congestion can be avoided. There is no doubt that more work can be done in a given time at night than during the day, provided all the conveniences for doing it are at hand. More or less night trucking has for years been done in all cities; even when motor-trucks had not come into use this was the case, and the larger the city the more the night work done.

Night work, in addition to the absence of obstructions, permits of a continuous run from starting-point to terminus. It is thus far less wearing on a truck than runs during which the truck is frequently stopt and started. All this means a gain to tires and brakes in particular, but further gain to the transmission system and the machinery in general. At present work at night is usually done from necessity rather than from economic reasons. Milk, for example, is hauled at night, in order that it may be had at central depots in time for the early morning distribution. So also is coal often delivered at night, because the delivering places are so located as to make deliveries in the day interfere with other traffic. The loading and unloading of steamers make necessary considerable night trucking. The writer in *Motor World* says further on the subject:

"What trucking can be done during the night does not have to be done during the day, so that the streets would be relieved of a certain amount of traffic at a time when relief is most needed. And if the machines are kept standing during the day, they can be cared for under better conditions than if such work were done at night. From an electric-vehicle point of view it is an advantage to charge during the day when the central station load is light.

"Obviously there are objections to night trucking. Night work is distasteful to many men, and occasionally darkness interferes with operations—tho not often. A certain amount of rearrangement of details might have to be effected to suit the new order of things. And there is the possibility that night work might bring about some increase in the wage scale. It would seem, however, that the advantages considerably outweigh the disadvantages, and that there is an opportunity to work out an improvement that has received too little consideration in the past."

## FINANCING THE MOTOR-TRUCK

P. D. Wagoner, president of a company which manufactures electric trucks, writes in *Business America* of interesting phases of the financial side of the motor-truck industry. He notes that business men of this country have already invested $138,000,000 in 60,000 trucks, which have displaced about 300,000 horses and mules. These 300,000 horses and mules he believes are not more than 2 per cent. of the total number in the country. He estimates further that there is a possible future market in this country for about 1,000,000 motor-trucks, the value of which would be not far from $1,000,000,000. These figures may be an extreme limit, but the country during the next decade should need at least one truck to every fifty horses, and the outlay each year over a period of ten years might be $125,000,000. Large as that sum is, it does not look so large when weighed against an annual horse mortality of $130,203,000. That this is the cost of our horse mortality he estimates on a basis of 1,041,600 deaths per year of animals valued at an average of $125 each. If business can stand so large a loss in motive-power of the horse kind, Mr. Wagoner thinks "a way can be found to raise the funds necessary to install machinery, which has double the life and treble the efficiency of a horse." He says further on this interesting subject:

"Motor-truck efficiency contemplates much more than the substitution of perhaps six 5-ton trucks for sixteen 3-horse wagons. It contemplates adaptability not only in rated load capacities, but in type of machines used. Electric trucks and gasoline trucks each have their economic field and the discriminating buyer with the aid of a broad-gage manufacturer's engineers can now readily determine which type is best adapted for his work. Then, there is the matter of a suitable garage on as cheap land as circumstances will permit. Furthermore, there is the matter of scientific routing—the advisability of combining, for example, five horse-wagon

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routes into three motor-truck routes, and so on. All these things, while making for greater economy and efficiency, also enter into the cost of motorizing a delivery system.

"Some firms have as much as $150,000 represented in stable and wagon yards alone, and by building a garage on cheaper ground-rents are able to release real estate sufficient to make the turnover from horses to motors not only without increased cost, but at a profit, due to the fact that horse equipment requires from 300 to 500 per cent. more space than equivalent motor-vehicle equipment. Of course, not all firms are so enviably situated, but nearly every large firm will find undreamed-of economies in the adoption of the motor-truck. The saving in time and space at the loading platforms is another phase I might mention.

"'How shall the motor-truck be financed?' How shall we convert each year horse equipment and its allied investments into $125,000,000 worth of commercial-motor vehicles? One authority has stated that 'financiers must either support the manufacturer so that he can extend credit to the buyers, or they must place the buyers in a position to make their purchases without credit.' I am not in accord with this suggestion so far as it affects immediate sales, as I think that by gaging production by cash demand sales of a high-grade product can be made on a cash basis for some time yet, but the need for more trucks is rapidly becoming emphatic, owing to competition and to freight congestion at terminals and elsewhere, so some happy medium of financing the situation will soon be urgent.

"There remains, then, the final court of appeal—the banker; or more properly, the bank. Why shouldn't the firm which desires to motorize and has not sufficient working capital to do so consult with its nearest and best business adviser? It will be understood that the larger corporations with ample resources have set the pace in this matter, and that, for example, after the strongest wholesale grocer in a given city has motorized, it becomes almost a matter of business life and death for the others to do so. Assuming that the White Star Grocery Company have been in business for twenty-four years and that they have a clean business record involving normal earnings, what is to deter the bank which they have patronized for, say, sixteen years from coming to their assistance in this important matter?

"When a man owning a large machine shop needs to expand he goes to the bank for assistance in financing a growing business. The bank may look over his books, and then decide for or against the proposition. If the plant shows net earnings in keeping with increased business it will be regarded as a good risk up to a certain point. The bank may say in substance: 'We don't think you should enlarge your plant 100 per cent. at the present time, as some of your work is competitive and contracts are somewhat uncertain, but we are disposed to loan you $75,000 to build and equip that proposed right wing at the usual terms.' He tenders his note properly executed, and his account is augmented accordingly. Thousands of such transactions occur constantly. Why can't this general principle of approved credit be extended to the motor-truck buyer? I can see nothing irregular about it, and it seems to me the bank is the logical source of credit."

---

**Sixteen, Perhaps.**—"He claims to understand all women thoroughly."

"My! isn't he any older than that?"—*St. Louis Republic.*

# "Why not have Campbell's?"

Yes, why not?

You are planning a company dinner perhaps, or a ladies' luncheon. It may not be an elaborate affair but you want it inviting, of course. And you would like it a little out of the ordinary.

Just the occasion for

**Campbell's TOMATO SOUP**

Serve it with a little minced parsley sprinkled over each plateful, or serve it in bouillon cups topped with whipped cream. Sprinkle parsley over that, if you like. Or prepare it as a cream-of-tomato or bisque by adding milk instead of water. The simple directions on the label make it perfectly easy.

There are many attractive ways to prepare this nourishing soup. And you needn't wait for a special occasion to enjoy it. Have it for the family dinner *today*.

"These soups so fine,
Folks think are mine.
I undeceive them?
Never!
For every guest
Is quite possessed
To kiss the cook so
clever."

**21 kinds**
**10c a can**

| | |
|---|---|
| Asparagus | Julienne |
| Beef | Mock Turtle |
| Bouillon | Mulligatawny |
| Celery | Mutton Broth |
| Chicken | Ox Tail |
| Chicken-Gumbo (Okra) | Pea |
| | Pepper Pot |
| Clam Bouillon | Printanier |
| Clam Chowder | Tomato |
| Consommé | Tomato-Okra |
| Vegetable | |
| Vermicelli-Tomato | |

**Look for the red-and-white label**


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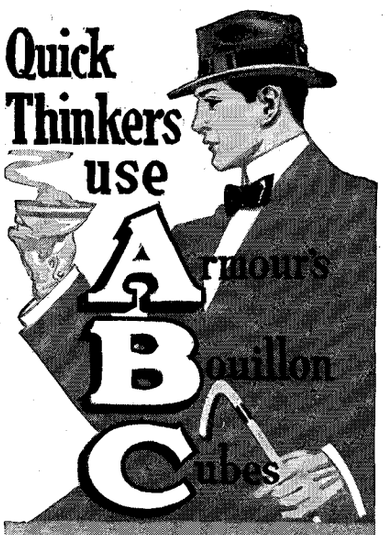


because they make the ideal refreshment and stimulant, which quickens the circulation and fills you with new life and energy. The delicious flavor of beef, vegetables and seasoning all held in one cube. Made in an instant by dropping a cube into a cup of hot water. Beef and Chicken flavor.

*Grocers and Druggists Everywhere*

For Free Samples, Address
Dept. 510
Armour and Company, Chicago

Armour's Bouillon Cubes

BAKER'S COCOA

*Is Good Cocoa*

Of fine quality, made from carefully selected high-grade cocoa beans, skilfully blended, prepared by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals or dyes. It contains no added potash, possesses a delicious natural flavor, and is of great food value.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.


# REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

## JOHN BIGELOW'S REMINISCENCES

**Bigelow, John. Retrospections of an Active Life.** 8vo, Vols. IV and V, pp. 572 and 459. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

These two volumes, which cover the period 1867–1879, presumably close the series of the late John Bigelow's "Retrospections." No one can read them without admitting the author's claim that his life was "active." Of course, Bigelow's greatest literary achievement was his discovery of Franklin's Autobiography, with which he deals in the opening chapters of his fourth volume. This is certainly one of the greatest finds in the history of modern literature, and for this, if this alone, his countrymen owe a debt of gratitude to the discoverer. But the energy, enterprise, and boundless curiosity of the man are shown in his visit to the Abbé Migne, whom he found in the Ateliers Catholiques, just outside the Barrière d'Enfer in the Rue Petit Montrouge. The Abbé was at work on that monumental "Patrologia" to which scholars have since been indebted for the most complete collection of Greek and Latin Patristic writers which exists. Of the Abbé himself he writes:

"I found him a remarkably fine-looking man, and withal, as I had reason to expect, an intellectual man. He noticed instantly, from my French probably, that I was not a Frenchman, and he immediately said that he talked French or Latin, but that he talked Latin with greater facility than any other language. I was obliged to confess that in that, as in many other respects, he had the advantage of me, and we continued our discourse in his native tongue."

Could it be possible that there was a tinge of irony in the learned Abbé's mental mood? Then follows Mr. Bigelow's account of the Franklin Autobiography—highly interesting, but now passed into history. Yet he has a light vein running through his Retrospects, and relates the following story, told to him by Roscoe Conkling as coming from Elkridge, M.C. from Michigan. On one occasion, when the Congressman had reached home, he met "a ragged boy with one of the ugliest pups that ever was born."

"What do you call that dog?" he asked.

"He isn't a dog."

"Isn't a dog? What is he, then?"

"He's a pup."

"Well, why don't you give him a name?"

"I hain't got no name to give him."

"Why don't you call him General Grant?"

"I wouldn't insult General Grant by namin' such a looking pup after him."

"Why don't you call him General Butler?"

"I wouldn't insult the pup by namin' him General Butler."

The newspaper training of John Bigelow admirably fitted him to inquire into, appreciate, and recount the various incidents with their chief actors which he came across in France, Germany, and San Marino—the meeting-place of celebrities. Hence we find in these lively volumes anecdotes and estimates of Thiers, Bismarck, and Moltke. He is much interested in the retirement of Dupanloup, the eloquent bishop of Orleans, from the Academy on account of the election of Littré, the great French lexicographer, and he gives in full the bishop's letter of resignation in which the Academy is said to be looked up to by the French people as setting the standard, and that standard was lowered by the admission of an avowed atheist and unbeliever such as Littré. In this olio of retrospection there is a curious story of the son of the Khedive of Egypt when he was a student at Oxford. This story was told by Lord Chancellor Cairns at a dinner party in London. He tells how the Egyptian attending the consecration of a church was much offended by the lesson of the day which dealt with the "Burden of Egypt," and thought that had been chosen especially to take a cut at him. A curious instance of Mr. Bigelow's untiring energy, keen curiosity, and love of work is shown in his last visit to Abbotsford, of which he writes:

"At Abbotsford we were required to wait for some minutes in the reception-room for our conductor to dispose of another company, and invited by a placard to subscribe our names in a book and pay the guide 1s. for each member of our party. As I was already sufficiently familiar with what there was worth seeing, I did not care to incur the fatigue of another *tournée*. I improved the interval to gather the following statistics:

"1 name on each ruled line of each page of the register,

"27 lines on each page,

"160 pp. since the 1st of January, 1877,

"26 pp. since 1st of August, leaving

"134 pp. for seven months from January 1st to August 1st,

which at 27 signatures to a page gives 3,216 visitors; that is, 3,216 shillings, 517 shillings a month, which would amount for the year to £310 or say $1,500 a year income from visitors alone. That is 5 per cent. on a capital of $30,000, which is more than the property is worth without its *reliquiæ* and library.

"At the rate of visitors for the half of August just expired the income for a month would be 1,404 shillings, or £842 8s. for a year, or over $4,000, being 5 per cent. on $80,000. So that on the whole Scott did not make such a bad investment. This income, I understand, is an important resource to the family."

It may well be understood that a large portion of these "Retrospections" is taken up with correspondence, for Bigelow's pen never seems to have been idle. We not only have reminiscences of Lord Chancellor Cairns, but many witty letters from William H. Huntington, *Tribune* correspondent in Paris, whose chosen lunching-place was the Café Procope, the favorite café of Voltaire. "Mr. Huntington was a Bohemian, so far as indifference to social conventions could make him such. He did not possess a dress coat nor a top hat. . . . But he was not a Bohemian in the selection of his associates. He sought and won the heart of every American that came to Paris." He was turned off for some un-

(*Continued on page* 1074)

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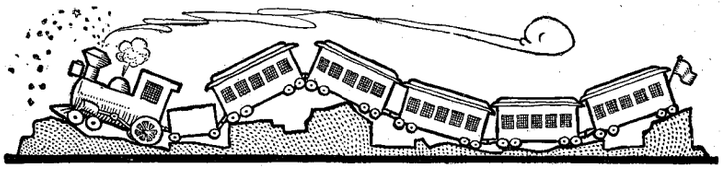
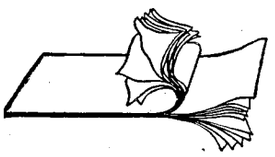


*How the trip seems to the average luggage*

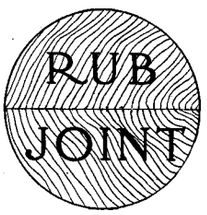
# Below are some of the points which explain why "Likly" Luggage is the most durable made.

## Read these best of reasons why "Likly" Luggage "Asks no favors of the baggage man."



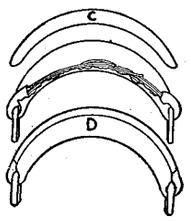
To back leather in hand luggage, cardboard is used. Plain pulp pasteboard is commonly employed.

The board used in "Likly" Hand Luggage is of a jute composition. We import it and are the only American luggage makers who use it. In the cut above, one end of a piece is pulled loose to show the 17 to 25 layers of stout paper, which pressed together give it exceptional strength. This board bends but never breaks. We would not dare to guarantee all "Likly" Hand Luggage for *five years* if we used the ordinary pulp pasteboard.




Makers of fine furniture taught us the rub-joint method of joining board. We use it entirely in making the foundation boxes for "Likly" Trunks. Unlike the usual tongue-and-groove joining, *it does not warp or split.*

Every protecting slat used on "Likly" Trunks is carefully varnished before it is put on. When the trunk is completed, another coat of varnish is given the entire surface. This insures a permanent and smooth finish.




The handles on "Likly" Hand Luggage never grow limp or wear out with old age or mauling.

We use steel-form handles on practically all our bags and suit cases. "D" shows the finished handle. Note how securely the two steel ends are turned inside and wired together. The top part "C" is clamped on. Another thing: This steel handle is riveted to the bag. A seaman's tug of war couldn't yank it out.

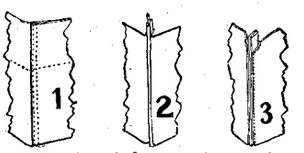
The paint used on "Likly" Trunks is made of pure linseed oil and special colored leads ground in pure oil. Our paints cost us 60% more than the kind commonly used for this purpose. The extra wear is more than worth the difference.

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

The top of every "Likly" Wardrobe Trunk consists of two layers of 3-ply basswood, filled between with a solid block of wood cut to a tight fit.

A common way of making these tops is shown in Figure 2. A small block is nailed between the upper and lower veneer. Both finished tops look the same, but the skimped one would never stand a head-on collision with a "Likly" Top.




Amateur sewing circles sometimes make good-looking hand luggage—but may the Express Companies and Father Time be merciful when the travel comes!

All "Likly" Hand Luggage is given double flat side sewing. The one edge is folded against the other. Through stitches make them practically one piece. (See Figure 1.) Figure 3 represents the old welt method of workmanship. Figure 2 pictures the common so-called "French" edge—certainly nothing for France to boast about.

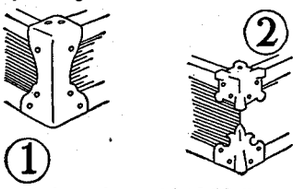



Figure 1 shows the special "Likly" corner protector used on our upper trunk lids. It is a one-piece device. It makes the whole top rigid. Commonly two small caps are used. They are dashing and brassy, but shaky in the joints. See Figure 2.

When we say that a "Likly" Trunk is "fibre bound" we mean the best hard *vulcanized* fibre—not the common pulpy kind. A fireman's hose couldn't wet "Likly" fibre through. Nor could it defy fire more completely.

We place this brass trademark upon each piece of our luggage. It promises almost endless service.

Our catalog, which gives details of the widest and most durable line of luggage produced, has often been referred to as "The Luggage Encyclopedia." Send for a copy. It will help you in your Christmas planning.

We will also tell you the name of the nearest "Likly" dealer.

**Henry Likly & Co., Rochester, N. Y.**

Gew-gaws are losing vogue as Christmas gifts. This bag will make you an up-to-date Santa Claus.

THIS bag—"The Likly Country Club"—is probably the most-talked-about, most-asked-for oxford made. It is of genuine imported pigskin, embossed with a walrus grain. The frame is of English wrought steel. The concealed lock is also English.

Interior is lined with plaid serge. Look at the 3 folio pockets on one side. The other side has 8 moisture-proof pockets. They make snug containers for comb, brush and other toilet articles.

Every "Likly Country Club Bag" is tagged with our trademark and accompanied by the "Likly" FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE. Two sizes. 18-inch, $15.00; 20-inch, $16.50. A real bargain and a brute for wear.

Out in the East Indies, the water buffaloes grow hide which has no equal for wear. We have secured some of this handsome Caraboa hide and from it make a de luxe "Country Club." You should see this bag at your dealers. Two sizes. 18-inch, $25.00; 20-inch, $27.50. You will find this leather only in the de luxe "Likly Country Club Bag."

# "LIKLY" LUGGAGE

## Asks no favors of the baggage man

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**Only One Thing Ever Starts a Gasoline Motor—*Hot Vapor*—Gasoline in Liquid Form Never Started Anything!**

**For Use On Any Auto Whether Equipped With Self Starter or Not.**

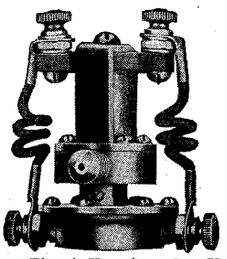
# SURE START Electric Vaporizer

**This New Invention Fills Your Manifold With *Hot Vapor* Delivers *Hot Vapor* Direct to Firing Chamber.**

***Easily and Quickly Attached to Any Auto***

**Sold on Guarantee to Satisfy. Return After 30 Days if You Can Do Without It. Money Back. Price $8.00 Complete. Ready to attach. When ordering, mention make of car, size of gasoline feed line and whether gravity or force feed.**

Turn small switch on the dash; then crank your motor in the usual way and an *immediate* start is *assured* regardless of weather conditions or poor gasoline.



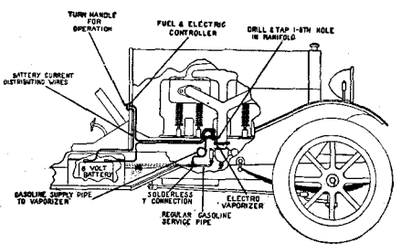
**Sure-Start** Electric Vaporizer—One Half Exact Size—Weight 10 ounces.

### What Sure-Start Electric Vaporizer Does

Gasoline from main feed line is admitted to vaporizer by an electrical valve. Gasoline runs through an electrically heated compartment and is then admitted into the intake manifold in the form of a hot vapor. **Sure-Start** fills the manifold with Hot Gasoline Vapor—that assures a start.

### A Wonderful Invention

The **Sure-Start** Electric Vaporizer has been pronounced the most important new idea or invention in motor equipment for 10 years. It eliminates all starting troubles—all liquid priming—long-time cranking—and all starting troubles caused by cold weather or low grade gasoline.


TURN HANDLE FOR OPERATION
FUEL & ELECTRIC CONTROLLER
DRILL & TAP 1-8TH HOLE IN MANIFOLD
BATTERY CURRENT DISTRIBUTING WIRES
6 VOLT BATTERY
GASOLINE SUPPLY PIPE TO VAPORIZER
SOLDERLESS T CONNECTION
ELECTRO VAPORIZER
REGULAR GASOLINE SERVICE PIPE

(Sketch illustrating application of **Sure-Start** Electric Vaporizer. This is not drawn to scale—the Vaporizer being exaggerated in size.)

### Note These Points

**Sure-Start Electric Vaporizer needs no attention after being once attached to your car. Can be used or not, at your discretion. Does not interfere with the regular workings of the car.**

**Sure-Start** gives the vital impulse—creates real engine-energy, to **start** your motor. The **Sure-Start** Electric Vaporizer is a NEW, proven-practical **fuel vaporizer** which effectively overcomes the deficiency of all carburetors—it **insures instantaneous vaporizing of fuel.**

The common practice of priming with ether or gasoline through spark plugs or pet cocks is eliminated. A simple turn of the switch is all that is necessary. **Sure-Start** Vaporizer does the rest.

### Sure-Start Used in Connection with Electric Self Starters

**Sure-Start** saves your batteries because it eliminates the prolonged strain. Order it now and end your starting troubles. Your Self Starter—no matter what style it is—is really a self cranker. It relieves you merely of the engine-turning burden. So far—all right! But Starting Troubles still bother you, particularly in cold weather. That's because your gasoline is not vaporizing. **Sure-Start,** used in connection with a Self Starter, makes a start **absolutely certain. Sure-Start** really saves your batteries when so used and is a big economy. Its consumption of current is insignificant.

**Sure-Start** is economical in its operation. A very small amount of electric current from any ordinary 6 volt battery supplies vaporizer.

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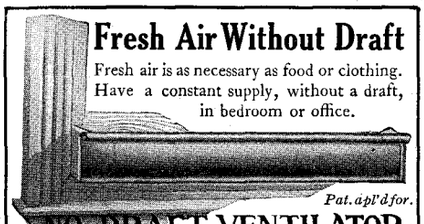

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1072)

known cause, by the *Tribune* people, for which John Hay, Secretary to the American Legation, styled them "idiots." It is not too much to say that John Bigelow came, either directly or indirectly, into contact with every man of note, European or American, of the nineteenth century, and his work bristles with interest on every page. It is generously illustrated with portraits and has a good index.

### GERMAN CLASSICS

**Francke, Kuno** [editor-in-chief]. **The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries: Masterpieces of German Literature Translated into English.** In 20 volumes. Illustrated. Vols. I, II, and III. New York: The German Publication Society.

The appearance of this work makes a new event in the book-making history of this country, which owes so much to Germany both in the past and the present. All who love books will welcome its appearance, the first three volumes of twenty being now in our hands. The work has been wisely and skilfully laid out. Professor Francke, of Harvard, is a first authority in this country on German literature. His contributions to its study are known to every scholar. He is assisted here by Prof. William Guild Howard, his coadjutor at Cambridge, and a large staff of translators.

These three volumes prove how thoroughly the collaborateurs are doing their work. The first contains a general introduction to the whole series by Richard M. Meyer, of Berlin University. Naturally the works of Goethe lead off the series of bards. We have a lucid and eloquent life of the poet by Professor Thomas, of Columbia University. The lyric poems and ballads of Goethe precede his "Herman and Dorothea," his "Iphigenia in Tauris," and his "Faust." To each drama is prefixt an illuminative introduction. The second volume opens with Goethe's celebrated novel, "Elective Affinities," which has been the occasion of so much discussion. The essays follow. The Goethe matter closes with the "Conversations," and the poet's letters to Wilhelm von Humboldt and K. F. Zelter. The third volume introduces Schiller. We have here the most brilliant of his ballads and lyrics and of his dramas "Wallenstein" and "William Tell."

The work so far has been done with judgment and completeness. The manufacture of the books, the paper, printing, and binding are excellent, while the illustrations are lavish and beautiful. An anthology of fine translations has been brought together. The editors and publishers have given to America that which no country in Europe has yet acquired—a complete English version of a great literature which, tho it appeared on the horizon later than that of either France or England, developed so rapidly and grew to such power and beauty that it almost eclipsed the contemporary literatures among which it flourished. The "German Classics" must find a place in every important library in the Union. The collection will do for Americans what Carlyle did for too tardy

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England when she had long neglected German letters. It was the Sage of Chelsea who first revealed to his countrymen the marvelous charm of the authors translated in this fine set of books.

### OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

**Van Kleeck, Mary. Women in the Bookbinding Trade.** Pp. 290. Survey Associates (Russell Sage Foundation). $1.50.

All the books published by this association are written to aid the work of bettering social conditions and aiding human progress. Naturally, to accomplish the task of improving social and industrial conditions by deliberate and purposeful action, we must first have knowledge of the conditions to be improved. It was for that purpose that the Committee on Women's Work appointed Miss Van Kleeck to investigate conditions in the bookbinding trade, a trade which has been for years conspicuous as an occupation in which women work at night. This volume gives the results of her investigation—a clear and interesting description of the industry itself, specially considered from the standpoint of the woman worker, her duties in the binderies, her home conditions, and the sanitary conditions existing in most binderies. These pages do not outline any single method of reform, but prove the complexity of the problem and the varied methods of approach possible. In her final summary, Miss Van Kleeck indicates certain definite changes which would be required to establish proper standards. Her hope is to enlist the interest of those who, as employers, as workers, as teachers, as legislators, as voters, or as buyers, share responsibility for the welfare of wage-earning women.

**Younghusband, Sir Francis. Within.** Pp. 189. New York: Duffield & Co.

The theories and principles expounded in this series of self-examinations were evolved by the writer out of his inner consciousness during a long period of convalescence from a most painful and exhausting illness. As his mind was alert and active, he worked out a philosophy of action and belief that to some will seem shocking, to others most consoling. "In all cases," he says, "we find that that view of life which would maintain that we, either as individuals or as a race, are under the protection of some external Providence, will not fit the facts of our experience." In place of the kingdom of God in heaven, he claims that the kingdom is within us. We see everywhere "evidence of an inherent, impelling spirit, and evidence that that impulse strives for what is good." It would be dangerous to quote too freely from the theories advanced on the pursuit of the ideal of happiness and freedom, but, read carefully, the book will give us many helpful thoughts. "Our highest aim of all will ever be to enrich our own lives and the whole life-blood of humanity by cultivating love—by making it purer, richer, nobler, sweeter, more intense."

**Lippert, Frieda E., and Holmes, Arthur. When to Send for the Doctor.** Pp. 257. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

This little book is preeminently for parents, teachers, social workers, and all who work with children. It is written from actual medical and psychological ex-

(*Continued on page* 1077)


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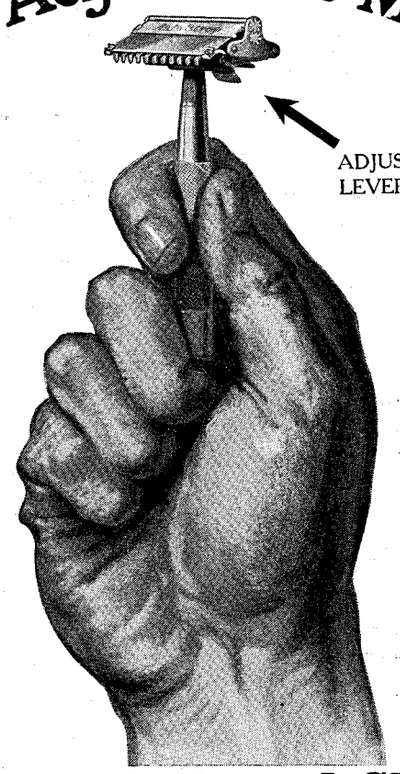


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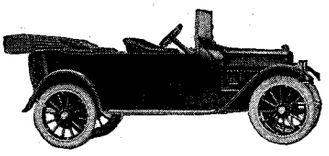
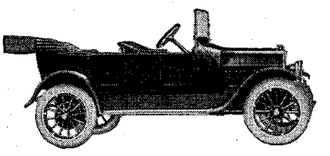


**"Majestic" $1885**

Long stroke, four cylinder motor, 4½x5¼; 45 H. P.; electric cranking and lighting. Wheel base 124 inches. Tires 36x4. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle. Extra roomy body. Wide seats, wide doors, 10-inch cushions. Completely equipped.



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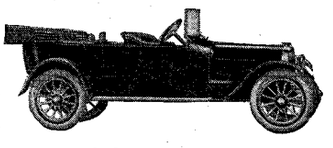

**"Sultanic" $2150**

Long stroke, six cylinder motor, 55 H. P.; electric cranking and lighting. Wheel base, seven passenger, 138 inches; five passenger 132 inches. Tires 36x4½. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle, ball bearing throughout. Completely equipped. Seven passenger model, $2300.

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1075)

perience, and arranged and worded so that any one without technical training can gain the requisite knowledge concerning the common ills and habits of children, whether they affect the mind or body. Well-known ailments are cataloged by their common names, their symptoms are described, also the marks that distinguish the harmless indisposition from the more serious that need a doctor's care and advice. The authors have given as good a list of things not to be done, as of things to be done. Any one equipped with this handbook and the chest of medical material which is advocated and listed here ought to be capable of handling any emergency that needs quick wits, careful observation, and speedy action. The book is comprehensive, compact, and concise, with an index which makes it easy to use it.

**"Outing" Handbooks.** New volumes.—Ice Boating, edited by Herbert L. Stone; Pigeon Raising, by Alice McLeod; Intensive Farming, by L. C. Corbett; Taxidermy, by Leon L. Pray. New York: Outing Publishing Company. 70 cents each.

It is the intention of the publishers of these handbooks to compile a series of about 200 volumes. The purpose is to cover all phases of outdoor and home life. Among the topics already announced, in addition to those covered by the volumes above mentioned, are apple-growing, the Airedale, boat-building, camp cookery, fencing, fishing, horses, motor-boats, and outdoor photography. Under the auspices of *Outing* the matter included in each book should be received with confidence.

**Cambridge Manuals.** New volumes—English Monasteries, by A. Hamilton Thompson; Beyond the Atom, by John Cox; The Wanderings of Animals, by Hans Gadow; Wireless Telegraphy, by C. L. Fortescue; Submerged Forests, by Clement Reid; Mysticism in English Literature, by C. F. E. Spurgeon; Theory of Money, by D. A. Barker; Copartnership in Industry, by C. R. Fay; Plato—Moral and Political Ideals, by A. M. Adam; Bees and Wasps, by C. H. Latter. Small 4to. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 40 cents each.

These ten volumes are the latest additions to the "Cambridge Manuals," devoted to science and literature, and issued by the Cambridge University Press, with Dr. P. Giles, Master of Emmanuel College, and Professor A. C. Seward, of Cambridge, as general editors. Sixty volumes have already appeared, the present ones making the number now seventy. The little books have been generally commended as admirable treatises on the many subjects embraced by them.

**Frothingham, Jessie Peabody. Success in Gardening.** Pp. 333. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

"So far as is humanly possible, this book offers practical suggestions to beginners who are wholly ignorant of gardening"—so writes the author. Flowers grow for those who love them, and the secret of success is in the worker. The only exception to the purely "practical facts" here given is found in the delightful and apt quotations from well-known writers on the fascinating subject of flower culture. This manual of well-tried information assumes a large degree of intelligence on the part of the reader and offers him an ingenious mechanism on which he must use his brain. The author takes up the months in sequence and week by week, and chronicles the work necessary and the results to be expected in a well-cared-for garden, so that the book becomes a practical guide and help for beginners and garden-lovers.

## CURRENT POETRY

MAURICE HEWLETT'S "The Man on the Hill," which fills an entire page of a recent issue of *The Westminster Gazette*, is a good poem, graphic, passionate, strong. But it seems to us that Mr. Hewlett succeeds at length in saying no more than Mr. Edwin Markham said in "The Man with the Hoe," and in saying it far less forcibly. Still, it is interesting verse, and especially appropriate in the England of to-day. We quote some striking passages.

### The Man on the Hill

BY MAURICE HEWLETT

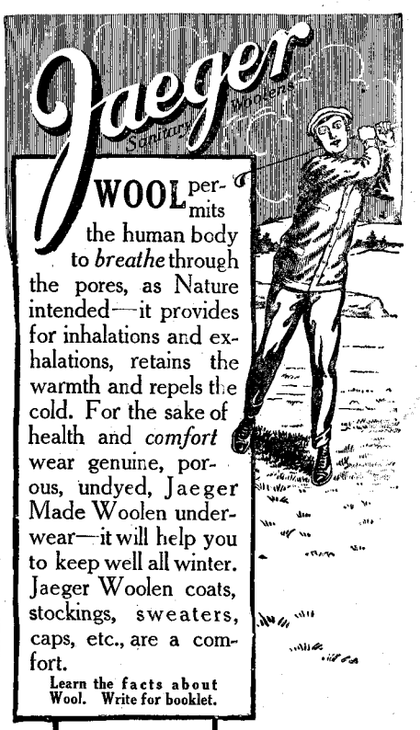
[This poem, which is the Prelude to a long one dealing with the history of the English Peasant for the last thousand years, is in conception some six years old. It was finished in its present form three days before Mr. Lloyd-George spoke at Bedford. So much it seems fair to say. It happens to be upon a subject at present, and none too soon, in debate, and I don't think that it is any the worse for that.—M. H.]

I sing the Man, I sing the Plow
  Ten centuries at work, and Thee,
  England, whom men with pence enow
Profanely call Home of the Free:—
  Enslav'd, back-broken, driven afield,
  Ask him I sing how this may be,
Him that the slipping share must wield,
  And wring his brow that others eat,
  And see them fatten on his yield,
And by his pain derive their meat:
  Hodge, hireling for a thousand years,
  To whom the burden and the heat
To reap in sweat the sown in tears
  Must be, whatever else betide;
  Pinn'd to his rood thro' hopes and fears
Till they he serv'd, unsatisfied
  With having all but that, took care
  To get that too—he is crucified
Like Him, Who on His rood hung bare!
  Of those his muted aeons of pain,
  Dumb child of suffering and to spare,
I sing the grumbled low refrain,
  The broken heartstrings' undertones
  Which thro' the clash and gallant strain
Of warring legions, thro' the groans
  Of them they war on, thro' the blent
  Organs and trumpets creaks and drones
The lordings' way to tournament,
  To love of women, pride of men,
  To crowning or to parliament.
Here's homespun for your hand-selling then,
  You who have fingers for such thrums:
  Let the dark angel teach my pen
The underchant which all the drums
  That go before to cry our lord
  Can never stifle; that which comes
A bourdon from the tilth and sward
  Not to be quenched, outshrill'd in vain
  By clarion trumpet or bare sword—
Nay, but like thudding nights of rain
  Heard thro' the thunder of the guns,
  Adown the hillside, o'er the plain,
Across the river. Ah, patient ones!
  They heard it then, they hear it now;
  Say, shall it speak in vain their sons,
The creaking of thy driven plow?

  O to whom all my song must be
  If it would thrive, receive it Thou,
  This epic of an agony!

  . . . . . .

  O what see you from your gray hill?
  The sun is low, the air all gold;
Warm lies the land, slumbrous and still.
  I see the river with deep and shallow,
  I see the ford, I hear the mill,
I see the cattle upon the fallow;
  And there the manor half in trees,
  And there the church and the acre hallow
Where lie your dead in their feretories
  Of clay and dust and crumble of peat,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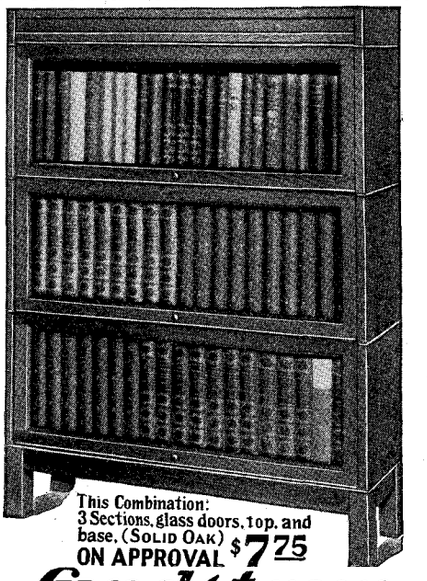

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*Formerly Gem Ventilators*

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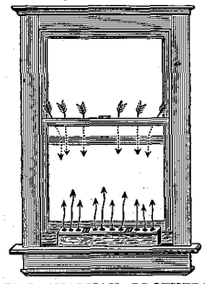

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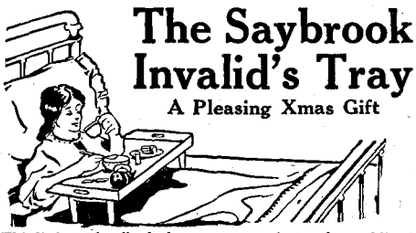
**A Pleasing Xmas Gift**



This little table affords the greatest comfort to those obliged to take their meals in bed. It stands rigidly on the bed, allowing free use of the arms. Not only for meals, but as a reading stand or writing desk it is equally convenient. With the legs folded under it makes an ideal service tray. Built of selected oak and handsomely finished. An ideal Xmas gift that will be instantly appreciated and not liable to be duplicated. Each $2.75 delivered.

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**THE CHAPMAN BROTHERS CO., Saybrook Point, Conn.**


With a stone or two to their memories,
Your dead who with their sweat kept sweet
This heritage of gray and green,
This England now the richer for it.
I see the yews and the thatch between,
And smoke that tells of cottage and hearth;
And all is as it has ever been
From the beginning of this old earth.
And so it is even as it was
From the beginning in Hodge's garth
While kings and statesmen flaunt and pass,
Kings and lords and knights of the shire,
Bishops in lawn (rare flesh to be grass!)
Priest and schoolman, clerk and esquire;
Danes and Normans and Scottishmen,
Frenchmen, Brunswickers, son after sire,
They come and conquer, they ruffle and reign,
They rule, they ride, they spend, they grudge,
They bicker their threescore years and ten,
They slay, and thieve, and go; but Hodge
The Englishman stoops to fork and flail,
And serves Saint Use, and will not budge,
But drives the furrow and fills the pail,
Raining sweat lest the land go dry:
He sees his masters, he gives them hail
With hand to forelock as they ride by—
They that eat what he doth bake,
They that hold what he must buy,
They that spend what he doth make,
They that are rich by other men's toil,
They of the sword and he of the rake,
The lords of the land, the son of the soil!
O Christ, the Patron of the Poor,
Thou Who didst suffer harlot's oil
Anoint Thy feet, O narrow Door!
Thou Who didst sanctify our dearth
With bitter pain and anguish sore,
A barefoot King held nothing worth—
Here's misery for Thy chrism to mend;
A thousand years to plow the earth
And be worse off at journey's end!

. . . . . .

Is it not his yet, this dear soil,
Rich with his blood and sweat and tears,
Warm with his love, quick with his toil,
Where kings and their stewards come and go
And take his earnings as tribute royal,
And suffer him keep a shilling or so?
They come, they pass, their names grow dim;
He bends to plow, or plies his hoe,
And what are they to the land and him?

They shall perish, but he endure
(Thus saith the Scripture old and grim);
He shall shed them like a vesture,
But he is the same, his tale untold;
And to his sons' sons shall inure
The land whereon he was bought and sold.

From this stern song of social injustice it is a far cry to Miss Driscoll's delicately mournful measures. Yet, in its own way, its beauty matches the rugged strength of Mr. Hewlett's poem, and its effect is obtained by more economical methods. We take it from *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse.*

### "Passe Rosa"

BY LOUISE DRISCOLL

[Cecelia del Balzo, wife of Amadeus IV., Duke of Savoy, was so called in the twelfth century throughout all Europe.]

More beautiful than roses! Eight centuries have rolled
Their hundred cycles o'er you,
And still we may adore you,
Reading the printed pages where your history is told.

More beautiful than roses! O lady, dear and dead,
The daughters of a strange new race
Ponder on your amazing grace,
And picture your white hands and sunny head.

More beautiful than roses! You have been dead so long!
Where is the sweet, white breast of you?
And where the golden crest of you?
And where the men who bled for you, fighting through right and wrong?

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More beautiful than roses! Upon your grave to-day
The violets that were your eyes
Are smiling to Aosta's skies,
Eight hundred years ago you went that way.

More beautiful than roses! Sometimes your eyes were filled
With bitter tears you might not shed,
And now your griefs and you are dead.
And yet, through Time, the crucible,your perfume is distilled.

The following poem is rather unconvincing toward the end. The last stanza, and the last two lines of the third stanza, have little significance. But the first half of the poem surely is effective. Miss Davis makes us feel the loneliness of the house and hears the storm outside. It appears in *Harper's Magazine:*

### Ghosts

BY FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS

I am almost afraid of the wind out there.
The dead leaves skip on the porches bare,
The windows clatter and whine. I sit
Here in the quiet house, low-lit,
With the clock that ticks and the books that stand,
Wise and silent, on every hand.

I am almost afraid; tho I know the night
Lets no ghosts walk in the warm lamplight.
Yet ghosts there are; and they blow, they blow,
Out in the wind and the scattering snow.
When I open the windows and go to bed,
Will the ghosts come in and stand at my head?

Last night I dreamed they came back again.
I heard them talking; I saw them plain.
They hugged me and held me and loved me; spoke
Of happy doings and friendly folk.
They seemed to have journeyed a week away,
But now they were ready and glad to stay.

But, oh, if they came on the wind to-night
Could I bear their faces, their garments white
Blown in the dark round my lonely bed?
Oh, could I forgive them for being dead?
I am almost afraid of the wind. My shame!
That I would not be glad if my dear ones came!

Few poets are courageous enough to write about fairies nowadays. Mrs. Conkling has the necessary delicacy and imaginativeness; her "Fairy Music" (which we take from *The Craftsman*) is charming.

### Fairy Music

BY GRACE HAZARD CONKLING

TO ELSA AND HILDA.

Oh, you shall play a seaweed harp,
And you, a beechnut violin,
Till your thin music silver-sharp
Invites the vagrant fireflies in.

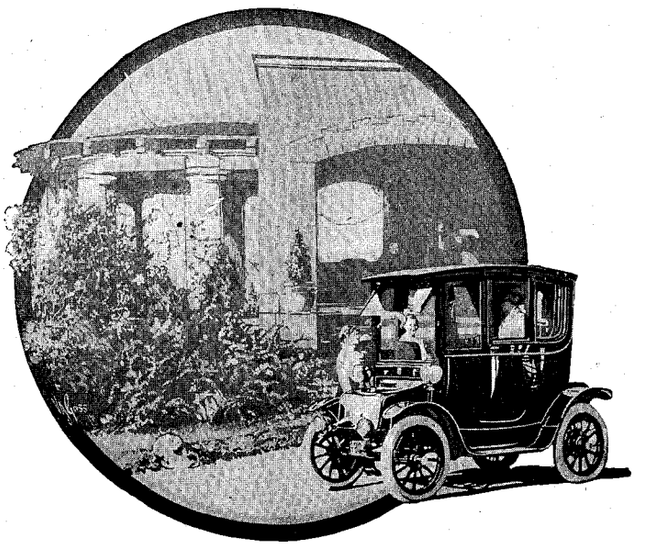
And you shall play a moonbeam flute,
And you, a mullein-stalk bassoon,
Till all the crickets gather mute
To criticize beneath the moon.

And you shall play the shepherd horn
That calls white fancies home like sheep:
And you, the ooze all forlorn
That Oberon gave you to keep.

For you will both be fairies then:
And one shall sound a coiléd shell
To pilot fairy sailormen,
And one shall ring a crystal bell.

And you with yellow hair will need
A willow whistle cut at dawn:
But you shall play a river-reed
Like any little nut-brown faun.

And Syrinx will forget to flee,
And Pan, what mischief he had planned:
And she with you will dance while he
Pipes up the moon of Fairyland.

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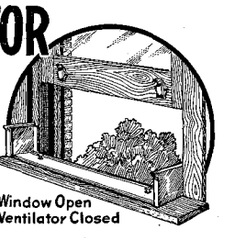

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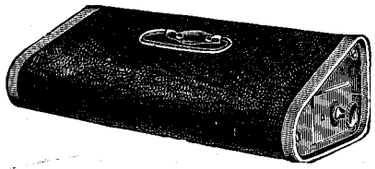

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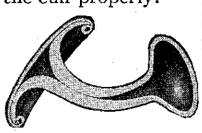

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

### A JURIST AND A GRIZZLY

JUSTICE JOHN FORD, of the New York Supreme Court, returned recently from the Cassiar country in the British Northwest with a lively story of how he came very near being a square meal for a huge grizzly bear. The Cassiar country is reached by going to Rangle, Alaska, and up the Stickeen River to Telegraph Creek, and then back into bleak mountains, where the lower places are covered with scrub pines and the high ground is usually under thin snow. Justice Ford got five caribou, three Osborn, and two big-horn, but no Alaskan sheep. He was very anxious to kill some sheep, and postponed his departure three times on reports from his Indian guides, Bob and Harry, that herds had been sighted. Each time he found that all the sheep in sight were does, which are protected by the chivalry of the Canadian law. As the guides were packing up on the last evening before starting back to civilization Bob sighted a bear high up on the mountain-side above the timber line. The jurist's story was told to a New York *Evening World* reporter:

If I had known that it was a grizzly I would have told the boys to go right on packing. But I didn't. I thought it was a whale of a big brown bear. So Little Bob and I set out to stalk it. We made a long climb—a very long climb for one who sits on the bench for a living and has begun to deprecate mention of his waistline—and reached a point where the wind was away from the bear and toward us, and there was a big rock between, which gave us a chance to close down on him.

When I was close enough to think of making a shot, I took a peek over the rock. My brown bear was a grizzly. I don't think I showed my emotions. But Little Bob did. I thought he was going to dig a hole in the ground and crawl into it and cover himself up.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York, it flashed over me, can not be backed down by any bear. Besides I had a British rifle, a .333 caliber, which had been given to me by a friend in New York who had bought it with the belief that it was the most deadly and unerring weapon ever made by man for big-game hunting. It would have been treachery to the man who gave me that gun not to have used it on that bear. It carries one cartridge in the chamber and three in the magazine. Remember it was a British rifle. Ever since I have blamed myself for taking out anything that had on it the stamp of the Sassenach.

Aiming very carefully, I let go one at the big brute's shoulder. It hit him. He snapt his head around and bit at the sting of the wound, as a beast always does when a bullet strikes him. While he was still biting and snarling with his head turned back, I hit him again, on the other shoulder this time.

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Little Bob was chattering and laughing like a child with a new toy. "You kill him, all right, Mr. Judge," he said. "You kill him. Just one more and he fall dead."

The bear differed with Little Bob. He swung around and took one long angry look at us, and then staggering a little, but with all the evidence of sincere persistence in the world, started across the ridge for us. There was no use in running away. If he were able to run at all he could surely beat us, and he was between us and the camp. I took a third shot. It struck the rock behind which we had stalked the bear and glanced off. Mr. Grizzly was almost at the rock and we were about twenty-five feet away. I could not throw in the fourth cartridge quick enough. It jammed in the breech! I never knew the County Court House to seem so far away. Not another shot, a mad grizzly and a fool of a noble red man who was begging me to save him, as tho I knew how to save myself.

Down in the valley, at the camp, about three hundred yards away, was another noble red man of the Thal-tan tribe, Harry, with two perfectly good Winchester 38's right at his hand, in clear sight of what was going on. And what was the son of the red warrior aborigines doing? Was he charging up the mountain, a rifle in each hand, to distract the bear? He was not. He was waving his arms and telling us to run.

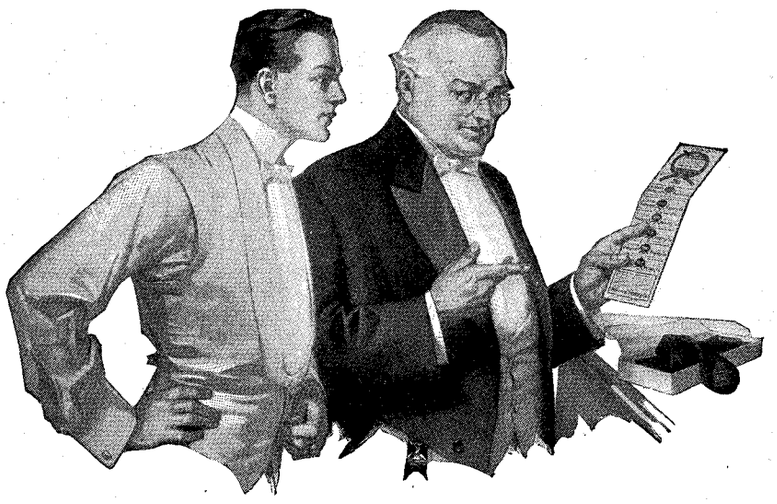
That big brute of a beast stumbled as he rounded the rock, and that changed his direction. He made one or two efforts to keep on his straight path toward us, and each time went down hill instead of up, and while I stood there with the cold sweat rolling down my backbone and listening to Little Bob's teeth chatter, the bear, apparently unable to control his direction, wandered past us and down through the jack pines toward camp.

"You get him, Harry!" I yelled, when I got voice enough to yell with. "Take other gun. Kill him!"

Once more the historic coolness and courage of the Indian showed how they compared with those of the effete Caucasian. Harry disappeared around a corner of the tent, and when I saw him next he was climbing up the tallest jack pine there was within a mile. He went clear to the top and did not even stop to take a Winchester with him. He stayed there too until Little Bob and I climbed down the mountain-side and I told him I would shoot him out of the tree unless he came down.

The grizzly? We stayed over another day and tried to trail him. We could follow a little way by blood on the rocks. But we could not stay long enough to find him. Some other hunter will find his bones out there in the wilderness one of these days and wonder who the foolish hunter was that landed two great soft-nosed bullets into the carcass of a prize bear and did not even take away the head.

But if anybody cares to know, I made then and there two great resolves: one was that never again would I let my Irish system be at the mercy of a British rifle; the other was that if I could not get any other than Indian guides I'd go without guides. There is not in me the slightest ambition to become the breakfast for a Canadian grizzly bear.

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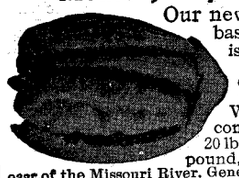

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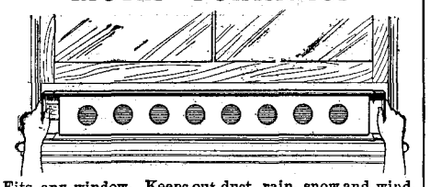

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## WHEN THE DRAGONS AGONIZED

THE inauguration of Yuan Shi-kai last month as President of the Chinese Republic was, of course, a great political event, but to many spectators it had another significance of considerable importance. It brought out in bold relief the effect the introduction of Western clothes is having upon the sartorial appearance of many of the people. A New York *Herald* correspondent at the ceremonies writes that in the mind of the imaginative spectator the lithe and graceful dragons carved on the stately marble balustrading and stairways in the Forbidden City squirmed with horror when they saw alpaca frock coats, calico collars, and high hats mixed up with the apparel in vogue since the picturesque days of the semibarbaric Tartars and the artistic Mings. We read:

The Forbidden City, with its imposing courts, its massive carved marble settings, its stately and artistic roofs, its impressive silence and majestic vistas, was designed and built by men garbed in flowing silken robes embroidered with gold, and of striking splendor for the use of men just as impressively begowned. It was not destined by its makers for the somber, uninspiring counterfeit of a frock coat and silk hat into which the Chinese have so foolishly and unnecessarily plunged themselves in their wild search for a veneer of modernism as interpreted by the foreigner in his clothes.

But this is a republic—and republicanism scoffs at the betasseled, peacock-feathered mandarin, the man of the old time whose beads and silks and beautiful brocades of soft or strident hue delighted the heart of the artist in search of the bizarre or stirred even the casual citizen of the outside world with a deep sense of mystery generated by what was described as the barbarity of the collective Chinese costume.

The Forbidden City of Peking was built for rampant color. On inauguration day it was desolate with incongruous solemnity of cloth. The depression was accentuated by rain. The only touch of native color was lent by the appearance of three Buddhist bonzes in their bright yellow robes. Not a Chinese appeared garbed as for the court of a few years ago. All were in foreign-styled uniform, evening dress or frock clothes. The uniforms of the Presidential Guard were a bright blue, with white-plumed caps, which, combined with the glittering gold and colored uniforms of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps, strove against the black-drest hundreds to infuse brightness into the scene. The task was almost forlorn. The attention of the visitor was riveted by the marvelous efforts of the Chinese tailor and hatter to copy the foreign dress. Stovepipe hats of all conceivable shapes and of every sort of black material except furry silk appeared. Most sat well back upon the ears of the wearers; some cocked rakishly on the eyebrow. Many, too small for the heads they sat upon, recklessly defied all laws of gravity and wind forces, perched upright or wabbled, their wearers assisting in the brave efforts to sustain perpendicularity by walking like conjurers to sustain the balance.

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Clothes were a joy for the caricaturist. Frock coats of ordinary shiny black alpaca lining, of silk, of anything but the orthodox material, large of chest and long of skirt, enshrouded men sizes too large or sizes too small, and dress suits of similar style with tails touching heels or ludicrously docked paraded cheek by jowl with the product of best Western tailors, those sporting them being devoid of any sense of the unfitness of the things, but ravishingly glad in a sense of superiority over the thousands of gowned spectators of their own kind through whom they passed triumphantly into the palace, and preening themselves proudly in the presence of the rest of the select within the exclusive walls.

Collars and ties seemed to cause more trouble than anything else. They were a real problem to those who had never worn the dress of the "outer" barbarian before. Old-time mandarins went without collars to give finish to their alpaca coats. To continue:

Some wore calico cut to the shape of a collar, some studded starched collars above a ready-made tie which was fastened tightly round the neck. Others wore collars thumbed to absolute dirtiness in the effort to get the stud through wrong side up. One man wore no collar at all and made up for the deficiency by pinning a small tie to his neck-band with an ordinary pin. All this to conform to the order that ceremonial dress must be in accordance with that which is *de rigueur* in foreign lands.

Some Chinese, however, drest most correctly and wore their clothes as unto the manner born. Most of these were educated abroad or had had long practise in their own country. Among the latter were Prince Pu-lun, who represented the small Emperor, living in seclusion but a little distance away, and Prince Ka-la-chin, a Mongol. Both these scions of the Manchu and Mongolian clans looked well in uniform.

The President himself wore the field-marshal's uniform of his crack force. He looked well, but a sword encumbered him and shirt-cuffs are the bane of his life. At ordinary times the sleeves of a foreign coat irritate him so much that he rolls them up to the elbow when smoking his cigaret. Altogether he would prefer to be in his old costume, but being a good constitutional republican he is ready to submit to what is believed to be the inevitable consequences of republicanism.

He mounted the throne of the majestic Tai Ho-tien Hall, set upon a beautifully carved marble palisaded terrace in the center of the Forbidden City, sturdily convinced that the incongruously garbed crowd about him savored of democratic ideals and thoroughgoing republicanism. Clad as in the days of old, the effect would not have been the same.

The President stood upon the selfsame throne dais that many an emperor has occupied before him. He gazed below on spectators penned in different groups. On one hand were the uniformed foreign Ministers and their staffs. Near by were the somber-clad members of China's Parliament; alongside of them representatives of the military, and, close by, the enclosure

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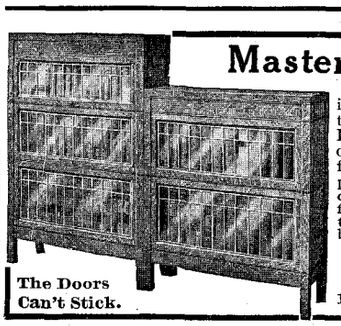

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for foreigners in the employ of the Chinese Government. The foreign correspondents occupied a different spot, and provision was made elsewhere for other guests.

On the dais with the President-elect were several functionaries who assisted in the inauguration. Two of them wore silk hats, tipped back on their ears, throughout the ceremony. One handed the President the scroll containing the oath of office; the other received it from him after he had read it out. The President made three bows, the spectators followed suit, and Yuan Shi-kai thus became President of the Republic. As such he read a lengthy address, "banzais!"—the equivalent of cheers—were shouted, and he retired. The spectators trooped out, wandered about the courtyard till the President had received the foreign diplomatic corps, and later followed him to the embattlements of the South Gate to watch a march past of troops.

That China has entered upon a new time, with new men and new ideas, or old men with new manners, was driven home forcibly every second one remained within the Forbidden City walls.

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### THE "DODGERS'" NEW MANAGER

AS manager of the Brooklyn "Trolley Dodgers" "Wild Bill" Dahlen was regarded as a first-rate baseball executive and field tactician, but it seems that the rabbit's foot he carried came from an animal of the common weed-field variety, one that had never been within three-quarters of a mile of a graveyard. Nearly everybody became convinced that "Wild Bill" could not break the streak of hard luck which the Dodgers couldn't dodge, and President Charles H. Ebbets the other day hired Wilbert Robinson, formerly coach of the New York Giants and right-hand man to Manager John J. McGraw, to take Dahlen's place. "Robbie," as he is called by players and fans in the National League cities, has had an exceptional opportunity to qualify himself for his new undertaking. The New York *Tribune* tells about his career and the ambitions of the Brooklyn club:.

The veteran catcher, who has played a big part in helping the New York team win three consecutive National League pennants, received his unconditional release a month ago. It was commonly reported that he was to take hold of the Federal League team in Baltimore, but the present move must have been under consideration.

McGraw, following his practise of never standing in the way of advancement for his men, let Robbie go, as he did Fred Tenney to the Braves and Roger Bresnahan to the Cardinals.

Robinson had a talk with the owners of the Brooklyn club yesterday and signed a contract. He will have absolute charge of the players on the field and will receive the authority to run the team such as is demanded by McGraw and all of his school.

The choice made by Mr. Ebbets is a wise one in many ways. He will have a


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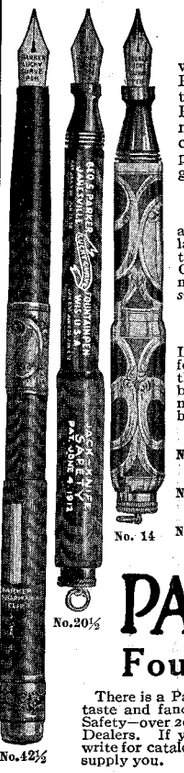


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leader rich in baseball experience who knows the McGraw methods that have proved so successful in the National League. Robbie has been more closely identified with the manager of the Giants than any other man connected with baseball, and he will carry to Brooklyn all the knowledge gleaned from careful observation of the tactics of one of the unquestioned geniuses of the game.

Robbie rose to fame in the ranks of the players years ago as a catcher on the famous Baltimore Orioles, having as team-mates Willie Keeler, McGraw, and Hughie Jennings, among others. When his playing days were over he went into partnership with McGraw in a bowling alley and café in Baltimore, which he ran with success for several years. McGraw stuck to baseball and jumped to the Giants in 1902.

Five years ago the Little Napoleon, always on the alert to adopt some new scheme to increase the efficiency of his men, conceived the idea of a pitching coach, something that has now been taken up by every big league team. He persuaded Robbie to go to Marlin Springs during the spring training, and for two seasons the veteran catcher made the trip, doing great work in developing the recruit pitchers and sorting out the wheat from the chaff, so that McGraw could devote his attention to the other men.

He met with such signal success that the leader of the Giants finally induced him to sign a contract to remain with the team through a full season. So Robbie sold out his business interests in Baltimore and joined the New York club in 1911.

Taking hold of Rube Marquard, who had been sitting on the bench, a rank failure, for two seasons, the new coach made him the leading pitcher of the league that year, and as a result the Giants won the pennant. The following season he devoted his attention to Jeff Tesreau, and made him a star, while in the last campaign Al Damaree got the benefit of his coaching, with remarkable results.

In the absence of McGraw, Robbie assumed charge of the team and did a lot of work on the coaching lines with the Little Napoleon.

Both Ebbets and the McKeever brothers were against the idea of a playing manager for the Superbas, so Daubert and Bresnahan were eliminated. Robinson seemed to be the right man for the job. The Brooklyn club has a host of promising young pitchers in tow and the need of an experienced hand to develop them was apparent.

Robbie has yet to earn his spurs as a tactician and strategist, but he undoubtedly knows the art of pitching through and through, and can be depended upon to bring the twirling staff of the Superbas to full perfection. There are those who believe that he will make a high-class leader in all other respects.

He is one of the most popular men in the game among the players who know him intimately, and he is a master-hand in promoting good feeling on a club. He has been of no small service in this regard with the Giants when things have been going badly and the men were working at high tension in the heat of a campaign.

He will be missed by the Giants next

(*Continued on page* 1091)

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# INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

## NATIONAL DEBTS AND NEW NATIONAL LOANS

MUCH comment has been made in financial circles on the great size of the world's national debts, as disclosed in figures recently compiled by the Department of Commerce in Washington. These debts now aggregate the colossal sum of $42,000,000,000. They show an increase of 20 per cent. in the last decade. They have doubled within forty years. The annual charges involved by these debts amounted last year to $1,732,000, which was an average of slightly more than 4 per cent.

In many cases, especially among nations having the best credit, the interest rates were lower than 4 per cent., but with the weaker nations the rates were much higher. The average rate paid by the United States ranged from 2 to 4 per cent.; in Great Britain it was from 2½ to 2¾ per cent.; in Russia, from 2 to 6 per cent.; in Japan, from 4 to 5; in the German Empire, from 3 to 4; in China, from 4 to 5; in Nicaragua, 6; in Panama, 7; in Ecuador, from 4 to 10; in Honduras, from 5 to 10. Of course, these rates do not accurately indicate what the loans cost the governments, inasmuch, as in many cases, especially with countries of weak credit, the securities were sold at less than par. Our country has the distinction of being one of the few nations in the world which is able to decline to sell its securities at figures amounting to less than their face value.

It appears from these figures that the nation having the largest national debt is France. Russia comes next, and then in order are the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, British India, Japan, and the United States. Following are the figures for these and a few other countries showing the change last year over 1902, except for Austria and Hungary, when the totals for 1912 only are given:

| | 1912 | 1902 |
|---|---|---|
| France | $6,284,000,000 | $5,857,000,000 |
| Russia | *4,553,000,000 | †3,414,000,000 |
| United Kingdom | *3,486,000,000 | †3,885,000,000 |
| Japan | *1,242,000,000 | 262,000,000 |
| German Empire | 1,178,000,000 | 699,000,000 |
| German States | 3,736,000,000 | 2,688,000,000 |
| British India | 1,475,000,000 | 1,103,000,000 |
| Italy | 2,707,000,000 | 2,561,000,000 |
| United States | *1,028,000,000 | †925,000,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,051,100,000 | ..... |
| Austria | 1,434,000,000 | ..... |
| Hungary | 1,268,000,000 | ..... |

* 1913. † 1903.

In 1850 the total debts of these nations was $8,500,000,000; in 1800 it was only $2,500,000,000.

In connection with these figures, a compilation made by *The Wall Street Journal*, as to loans now being arranged or contemplated by foreign governments, is particularly interesting. These loans reach a total of $1,450,000,000. Much of this sum will go to pay for the Balkan War and to finance the military expansion plans of France, but nearly one-half of it—that is, over $600,000,000—will be expended in railway construction, chiefly in Russia and Japan, while a further sum, but comparatively small, will be used for various other internal improvements. None of the large total, however, will go for the refunding of outstanding national obligations. The total represents a 3 per cent. increase for the year in the aggregate of the national debts in the world. This is a very large increase, being nearly twice the average increase in national debts during the past ten years. It is to be remembered, however, that some of the loans represented in the stupendous aggregate of $1,450,000,000 are still in the contemplation stage, and may fail of accomplishment, or, what is more likely, may be considerably cut down. Following are the amounts in loans now sought by the different countries and the purposes for which they intend to use the money:

| Country | Amount | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| Russia | $500,000,000 | Railroad construction. |
| France | 280,000,000 | Military expenses and Morocco. |
| Turkey | 140,000,000 | Balkan War expenses. |
| Japan | 100,000,000 | Railroad construction. |
| China | 50,000,000 | Railroad construction. |
| China | 30,000,000 | Internal imp. and finances. |
| Bulgaria | 80,000,000 | Balkan War expenses. |
| Servia | 50,000,000 | War expenses. |
| Roumania | 45,000,000 | War expenses. |
| Greece | 50,000,000 | War expenses. |
| Ecuador | 33,000,000 | Internal imp. and railroads. |
| Cuba | 30,000,000 | Internal improvement. |
| Guatemala | 25,000,000 | Readjustment of finances. |
| Colombia | 20,000,000 | Internal improvements. |
| Argentine | 16,000,000 | Internal improvements. |
| Total | $1,449,000,000 | |

A few other countries seem likely to seek to borrow money soon. One of these is Spain, but the size of the loan desired by that country has not yet been made known. Meanwhile, portions of some earlier national loans still remain in the hands of bankers unsold. Of a New Zealand loan, amounting to $17,500,000, comparatively little has been disposed of. Last June about one-half of a loan made by Prussia, amounting to $56,250,000, was still unsold. Of $55,000,000 which Brazil put out only a small percentage has been taken. Slow sales were also reported for Australian and some other government loans. As offsetting these discouraging items, is a statement that a 4½ per cent. Hungarian loan, offered at 95.60, only a few weeks ago, was at once oversubscribed.

A country from which no reports of financial needs, or financial stringency, have emerged for some years is one of the smallest in Europe—Switzerland. R. E. Mansfield, American Consul-General at Zurich, who was recently transferred to Vancouver, declared on arriving in New York that while other countries were suffering from financial stringency, Switzerland had become "the old stocking of Europe." Plenty of money was sent there from outside, so that a plethora exists in the banks. Because of extreme care and conservatism in the social and industrial life of Switzerland, the Swiss people are "prepared for any emergency." Mr. Mansfield regards this country, in which he has lived for seven years, as "the most remarkable industrial country in the world." With no natural resources of its own, it competes successfully, in many lines of manufacture, with all the great nations. Switzerland has no coal or minerals, and, besides importing these, must import other raw materials of manufacture such as cotton and silk. But it has built up successful industries in several lines, and all through industry combined with habits

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of real and intelligent economy among all classes of the population.

### COST TO EASTERN ROADS OF THE WAGE AWARD

The arbitrators who recently awarded to conductors and trainmen larger wages had under consideration Eastern railroads only—that is, roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. Just how the increases work out, as affecting the payrolls of these roads, is shown by a writer for *Railway News and Statistics*. It appears that the chief sufferer is the Pennsylvania east of Pittsburg, and the next heaviest the New York Central. Following are the figures for the principal roads affected:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Railroad | $862,000 |
| Pennsylvania Company | 288,000 |
| Pittsburg, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis | 214,000 |
| New York Central & Hudson River | 550,000 |
| Lake Shore & Michigan Southern | 266,000 |
| Michigan Central | 164,000 |
| Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis | 161,000 |
| New York, Chicago & St. Louis | 60,000 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 486,000 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford | 347,000 |
| Erie | 254,000 |
| Boston & Maine | 241,000 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 234,000 |
| Lehigh Valley | 194,000 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & Western | 186,000 |
| Wabash | 148,000 |
| Central Railroad of New Jersey | 135,000 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 111,000 |
| Père Marquette | 87,000 |
| Pittsburg & Lake Erie | 86,000 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 80,000 |

As a comment on these figures, it is noted that, if the increase had been in effect during the fiscal year 1911–1912, the surplus that was carried to profit and loss by two of the roads—the New York Central and Eastern Illinois—would have been completely wiped out. In the case of weaker roads, like the New Haven, Wabash, and Père Marquette, which already had deficits, these sums would have swollen the volume of the deficits just so much. It is believed that the increase in operating expenses since that time has put the roads now in an even poorer condition to meet these new charges than they were in before.

### THE FALL IN GOVERNMENT BONDS THE WORLD OVER

What is declared by a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* to be "the lowest average level in 20 years" now exists in the market for stocks and bonds. The writer adds that "never before in the financial history of the world have conditions been so awry in so many countries as now." The most carefully selected investments in all conditions have "proved vulnerable." Some bonds are quoted at from 15 to 25 per cent. below the values of ten years ago, and cases are known where they have declined 30 per cent. The decline has extended not only to railway and industrial bonds, but to government bonds, long regarded as the safest of all investments. The writer presents a list of about 35 government bonds, with the low price of this year contrasted with the mean price of 1910. Added to these figures are the highest prices reached within ten years and the percentage of shrinkage in market value during the same ten years. It all makes an extremely suggestive presentation:

| | Low Price in 1913 | Mean Price in 1910 | Highest Price in Ten Years | P. C. of Decr'se in Ten Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine 5s | 99 | 103½ | 105 | 5.7 |
| Austrian 4s, rentes | 79 | 93½ | 102½ | 22.9 |
| Brazilian 4½s of 1883 | 83½ | 99½ | 103 | 19.0 |


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## The Odd Lot Review

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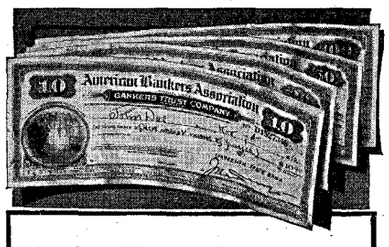

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| | Low Price in 1913 | Mean Price in 1910 | Highest Price in Ten Years | P. C. of Decr'se in Ten Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brazilian 4s of 1889 | 72½ | 89 | 92¾ | 21.8 |
| British 2½s, consols | 72⅛ | 81 | 93⅝ | 2.8 |
| Bulgarian 6s | 95 | 102½ | 106 | 10.4 |
| Chilean 4½s of 1886 | 89 | 94 | 100 | 11.0 |
| Chinese 5s of 1896 | 97 | 104 | 106¼ | 8.7 |
| Chinese 4½s of 1898 | 90¼ | 102½ | 105 | 14.3 |
| Cuban 5s | 100 | 105 | 109¼ | 8.2 |
| Dutch 2½s | 63 | 74½ | 81¾ | 22.9 |
| Egyptian unified 4s | 95 | 102 | 109½ | 13.3 |
| French 3s, rentes | 82 | 96½ | 100 | 18.0 |
| German Imperial 3s | 71 | 83 | 92½ | 23.2 |
| Greek Monopoly 4s | 52 | 47 | 58 | 10.3 |
| Hungarian 4s, rentes | 79 | 93 | 101½ | 22.1 |
| India 3½s | 86½ | 95 | 109 | 20.6 |
| Italian 3½s, rentes | 92 | 102½ | *106 | 13.2 |
| Japanese 1st 4½s | 88⅛ | 99 | 101¾ | 13.5 |
| Mexican 5s of 1899 | 90 | 101 | 105¾ | 14.8 |
| Mexican 4s of 1904 | 72 | 97 | 100 | 28.0 |
| Montenegro 5s | 82 | .. | 99½ | 17.6 |
| Peru 5½s, ext. loan | 98 | .. | 102 | 3.9 |
| Portuguese ext. 3s | 61½ | 67 | 72¼ | 14.9 |
| Prussian 3½s, consols | 81 | 92 | 101¾ | 20.3 |
| Russian 4s of 1894 | 88 | 94 | 102 | 13.7 |
| Servian unified 4s | 73 | 84 | 93 | 21.4 |
| Spanish 4s | 84 | 92½ | 99¾ | 15.0 |
| Turkish unified 4s | 81 | 93½ | 97¼ | 16.5 |
| Turkish 3½s | 80 | 94 | 103 | 22.3 |
| U. S. Government 4s | 109 | 115 | 139 | 21.5 |
| Uruguay 3½s | 67½ | 75½ | 78½ | 14.0 |
| Venezuela 3s | 54 | 57 | 61¾ | 12.5 |

* Were converted from 2¾ to 3½ per cent. after 1911.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the declines here shown is the shrinkage in bonds of the best class, including Austrian Rentes, British Consols, German Imperial 3s, Hungarian 4s, and United States Government 4s. All show a contraction of about 22 per cent. The bonds enumerated represent a par value of $12,550,000,000, or about 30 per cent of the combined debts of all nations. The shrinkage shown in the table amounts approximately to $2,500,000. These countries, thirty some odd in number, have all had in the past three years an economic or political crisis; some have passed beyond the acute stage, and others are now approaching it. The writer adds on this point:

"In South America anxiety is felt for the future because of the enormous overexpansion and extravagance in national undertakings coincident with a heavy contraction of exports and a fall in the price of commodities. In China, owing to the radical changes in the form of government and inability to borrow, one commercial panic has succeeded another, and it is estimated that the country's deficit this year will be over $300,000,000. Egypt has had a succession of panics for three years, but is beginning to recover from them. France has been affected mainly by a shrinkage in her outside investments estimated at over $500,000,000. India is today unsettled by panic among her native bankers and merchants. During the war with Turkey and immediately following it Italian exchange was so strongly against the country that Italy would have lost a good part of its gold reserves had not the Government absolutely forbidden exports of the metal. Japan has suffered from and is still clouded by commercial disasters of large magnitude and acute money stringency. Mexico is practically in a bankrupt condition. An authority on Portuguese affairs writes that the country is threatened, within a year, by three different varieties of crises, viz., religious, political, and economic. Russia, possessing the largest gold holdings of any European nation, has been relatively better off than her neighbors, and Spain has shown powers of gradual recovery within the decade and had no overexpansion to deal with when money stringency affected the countries to which she is debtor. The conditions of depression in Turkey are familiar, and so are those in this country. Uruguay has suffered severely ever since August, when the Bank of the Republic suspended credits. Financial difficulties in Venezuela are more or


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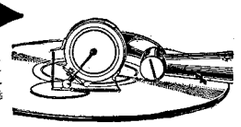

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less chronic. It will probably be a great many years before another such universal crisis develops as that now responsible for an estimated shrinkage in the value of all listed securities of approximately $5,000,000,000.

"In addition to the specific internal ills enumerated above, and which are remarkable for having been in a sense epidemic, there is one great general cause, namely, the enormous increase in the last few years in the creation of government debt, representing capital spent upon war, armament, and works—especially war and armament in the older countries, and especially works in the new. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington has just published a survey of the national debts of the world. It puts the aggregate at $42,000,000,000, and estimates the increase to have been 20 per cent. in a decade. The aggregate of national debts, it finds, has doubled in forty years. It was 2¼ billions of dollars in 1800, 8½ billions in 1850, 31¼ billions in 1900, and 42 billions in 1912.

"Obviously, the nations of the world, in the last ten years, have been creating debt as fast as it could have been absorbed under the most favorable conditions. Its creation coinciding with a world-wide mood of personal, municipal, and national extravagance, and movements of political unrest, the effect could not have been other than to help advance the prevailing rate of interest and overload the investors of all countries."

### THIRTY YEARS OF THE FRENCH "CREDIT" BANKS

Most students of finance, and many travelers in Europe, are familiar with the existence, in all the leading French towns, of branch offices for various "credit" banks. These branches number perhaps a few hundred in France and there are others in foreign countries. The "credit" banks have grown up peaceably alongside the great Bank of France, that institution having refrained from hampering their growth. Their development extends over a period of something not much more than thirty years; that is, it set in a decade or so after the disastrous war with Prussia. It has since become one of the chief developments in European finance. The specialty of these institutions is the investment of French savings in foreign loans. Commercial paper has also been handled largely and so have other loans on securities. The five institutions referred to are the "Crédit Foncier," "Crédit Lyonnais," "Comptoir National d'Escompte," "Société Générale," and "Crédit Industriel."

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* has brought out some interesting figures as to the extraordinary growth of these institutions in thirty years. The five banks in 1880 had, in sight and time deposits, $140,000,000; in 1913 they had nearly $500,000,000. The four of them which deal in commercial paper had in 1880 $90,000,000 so invested; in 1913 they had $710,000,000. The securities owned by them increased in the same period from $56,000,000 to $80,000,000; creditors' accounts current increased from $80,000,000 to $611,000,000, and debtors' accounts current from $71,000,000 to nearly $300,000,000.

### ANXIETY OVER MONSTER SHIPS

The adoption of monster ships by three of the transatlantic lines is said by *The Economist* to have caused financial anxiety


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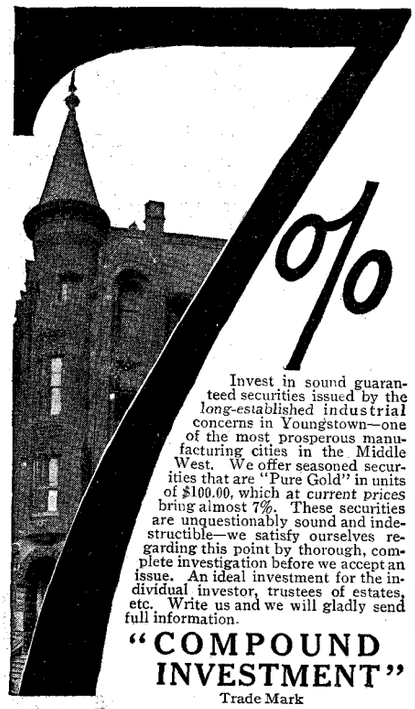

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to at least two of the lines no less serious than the anxiety felt by Chancellors of the Exchequer over their monster battle-ships. The writer summarizes the objections which have been found to exist to monster ships in the merchant service. Many of these are equally applicable to war vessels of great size. First, there are few cities in the world that have harbors, docks, and repair yards capable of accommodating ships of more than from 25,000 to 35,000 tons. Hence the voyages which ships of greatest size can make are severely circumscribed. They could not, for example, go through the Suez Canal, where the limit is ships of about 15,000 tons. As regards comfort for passengers, it seems to be generally agreed that a ship of 20,000 tons is quite as steady as one of 40,000 tons, provided it is well built.

On the score of safety, the writer believes there is little doubt that a ship of 20,000 tons "is to be preferred to one of 40,000 or 60,000 tons." Again, these monster ships are "so huge that they can not be properly managed and supervised by a single man." A leviathan among ships becomes "like a small town, with no cohesion, different languages spoken, the west-end quarter composed of millionaires and the east-end quarter composed of slum dwellers."

Carelessness in regard to fire and other matters becomes on these ships a serious menace. The extreme luxury that exists on board encourages such carelessness. Even in harbors able to receive them, the monster ships are somewhat unmanageable, as has been demonstrated already in the two largest ships afloat. Another objection is that of insurance. The capital embarked in these great boats is so enormous that their owners can not rely on their reserve funds to meet a loss, but must take out policies with insurance companies. While these objections in the main apply also to ships of war, others applicable to dreadnoughts are set forth by the same writer:

"In the first place, many of our best naval officers hold that three *King Edwards* at the same cost would be more than a match for two dreadnoughts. Secondly, the dreadnought makes previous ships obsolete, and it was a piece of insanity for Great Britain (whose navy several years ago was about four times as strong as that of Germany) to introduce a type which would enable any other naval Power, by making similar financial sacrifices, in the course of five or six years to challenge our naval supremacy. In the third place, the development of the torpedo, of the submarine, and of floating and contact mines all point to reducing rather than increasing the size of the battle-ship; for the larger the ship, the more it is at the mercy of those infernal submarine contrivances.

"Suppose, for example, in some fit of madness, like the Fashoda crisis, war were declared upon France, does any one suppose that a super-dreadnought, costing £2,750,000, carrying thousands of men, could venture to steam down the Channel? Let us remember that a submarine boat could discharge a torpedo at a distance of 8,000 or 10,000 yards, with a fair probability of striking this huge capital ship, and sending her straight to the bottom."

---

**By Parcel Post.**—WIFE—"You deceived me. When you married me you said you had a job on the road."

HUB—"Well, so I have; only it's a long time in arriving."—*Boston Transcript.*


# Deep Breathing

By D. O. Harrell, M.D.

I BELIEVE that we must all admit that deep breathing is a very desirable practice. Furthermore, we know it to be a fact that not one person in twenty, or perhaps one person in a hundred, really breathes deeply. Every physician can verify the statement that we are daily called upon to prescribe drugs for ailments that owe their cause directly to insufficient and improper breathing—Oxygen Starvation.

Breathing is the Vital Force of Life. Every muscle, nerve cell, in fact every fibre of our body, is directly dependent upon the air we breathe. Health, Strength and Endurance are impossible without well-oxygenated blood. The food we eat must combine with abundant oxygen before it can become of any value to the body. Breathing is to the body what free draught is to the steam boiler. Shut off the draught, and you will kill your fire, no matter how excellent coal you use. Similarly, if you breathe shallowly, you must become anæmic, weak and thin, no matter how carefully you may select your diet.

I might continue indefinitely to cite examples of the great physiological value of deep breathing.

The main benefit of physical exercise lies in the activity it gives the lungs. What we term "lack of healthful exercise" in reality means insufficient lung action. Exercise that does not compel vigorous deep breathing is of little real value. Unfortunately, few persons have the strength and endurance to exercise violently enough to stir the lungs into rapid action. This is especially true of women and also of men who have permitted their muscles to become weak. Common sense, therefore, dictates that the lungs should be exercised independently through deep breathing gymnastics.

Recently there has been brought to my notice a brochure on this important subject of respiration, that to my knowledge for the first time really treats the subject in a thoroughly scientific and practical manner. I refer to the booklet entitled "Deep Breathing," by Paul von Boeckmann, R.S. In this treatise, the author describes proper breathing, so that even the most uninformed layman can get a correct idea of the act. The booklet contains a mass of common sense teachings on the subject of Deep Breathing, and "Internal Exercise." The author has had the courage to think for himself, and to expose the weaknesses in our modern systems of physical culture.

I believe this booklet gives us the real key to constitutional strength. It shows us plainly the danger of excessive exercise, that is, the danger of developing the external body at the expense of the internal body. The author's arguments are so logical it is self-evident that his theories must be based upon vast experience. Personally, I know that his teachings are most profoundly scientific and thoroughly practical, for I have had occasion to see them tested with a number of my patients.

The booklet to which I refer can be obtained upon payment of ten cents in coin or stamps by addressing Dr. von Boeckmann directly at 2021 Tower Bldg., 110 W. 40th St., New York. The simple exercises he describes therein are in themselves well worth ten times the small price demanded.

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1085)

year. McGraw will not get back from his trip around the world until March, some weeks after the training season has started. It was supposed that Robbie would take charge of the men until the Little Napoleon arrived in Marlin.

It is said that McGraw is looking around for a veteran catcher to take Robbie's place. Duke Farrell and Billy Sullivan are candidates for the job. Until some one is appointed, Christy Mathewson will be in charge at Marlin. Matty will spend the winter in California and go to Marlin with the recruits about the middle of February, unless he changes his mind at the last minute and decides to complete the tour of the world with the Giants.

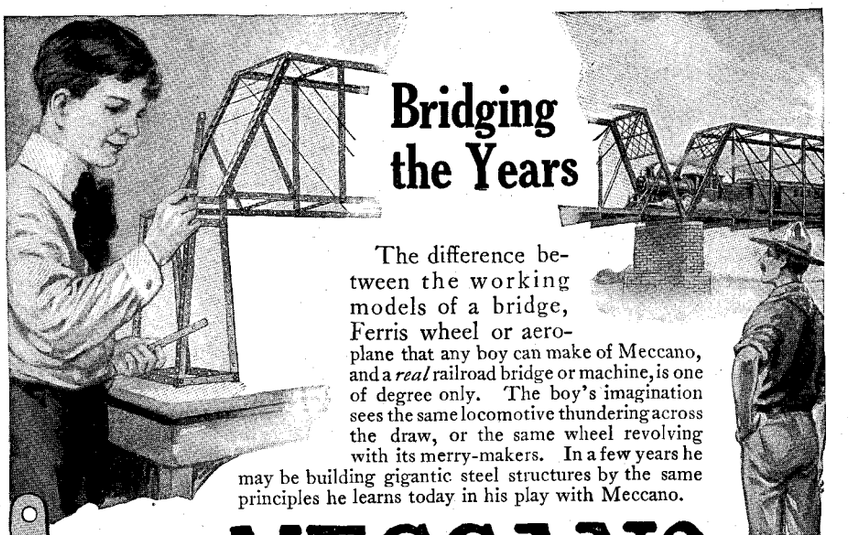
Ebbets has already done much in the way of preparing for the next campaign, and probably will attend to signing the players. Robbie will spend the winter in Baltimore, coming up here for consultations whenever it is necessary. He will take the team to Augusta early in March and begin building what Brooklyn fans hope will be a first-division club if not a pennant winner.

## A BRAVE WOMAN IN THE ALASKAN WILDS

MUCH of the missionary work in the remote regions of Alaska is done by women, according to Peter Trimble Rowe, known as "the tireless Bishop of Alaska," who attended the recent convention in New York of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. It is hard to get men to take the difficult posts far off in the wilds, but women never hesitate to go. There are twenty-eight women now at work among the Indians and Eskimos, under the direction of Bishop Rowe and Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, whose ascent of Mt. McKinley last spring attracted world-wide attention. These women are nurses and physicians and teachers and preachers and social workers all in one, says Bishop Rowe, and the natives look upon them as people sent from heaven. In an interview with a New York *Evening Post* reporter, the Bishop tells of the extraordinary careers of some of the women under his jurisdiction. Here is his story of what one of them did:

One of the best workers we ever had in this field was Miss A. C. Farthing, who began the work as a young woman, and gave her whole life to it. Her last post was in the very heart of the country at Nenana.

Here a scholarship industrial school was started two years ago, with Miss Farthing in charge of it. It grew until there were thirty children enrolled. She taught them crafts and domestic science, and did a work never done before among the younger generation of that country. The mission was called St. Mark's, and under this woman it grew and became one of the strongest. Now a woman of forty, with a beautiful face and a great sympathy, which embraced all those whom she could help, she lived among them, in her lonely hut

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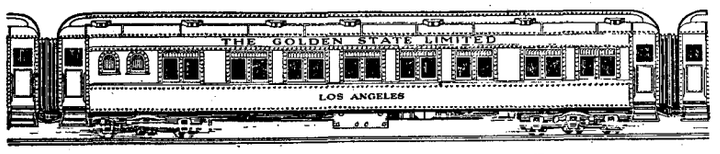


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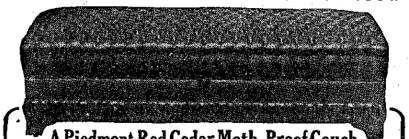

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on the Tanana River, with an outlook on Mt. Denali, or Mt. McKinley, as the white people call it. Fifty-six degrees below zero was no uncommon temperature in this location, and the wind swept down ceaselessly from the mountains and in from the river. Miss Farthing often carried ice and snow into her hut to have it melt for use as water in the morning.

She began her work in a small cabin, but in a little more than a year the industrial school buildings were erected as a result of this one woman's tireless work, and she lived in one of the halls with the girl pupils. Everything was going beautifully, and the work was prospering, when suddenly an epidemic broke out in the school. The teacher at once became nurse, and with one helper took care of the sufferers day and night. One night, as she was sitting up alone with a sick child, she heard a scuffling outside the house, and suddenly the door was thrown open, and an Indian six feet in height stalked into the room. She could see that he was not one of the tribes who lived near the settlement at Nenana, and she could also tell that he was much under the influence of what the Indians call "hootzh," which is intoxicating. He pulled out a knife and said, "I come to kill you." It was hardly a pleasant situation for a woman miles from any white people, at midnight, surrounded by sleeping children, to face; but a woman who will undertake missionary work in the heart of Alaska is always brave.

She talked to that Indian. Perhaps you think there was little to say to a man who opened up the conversation with the remark that he had come to kill her, but she talked as tho he were from one of the friendly tribes, and so great were her courage and the power of her personality that the half-crazed Indian put away his knife and consented to sleep that night by the stove in the mission-house, where Miss Farthing was the only guard till morning.

After such an example of courage the people were willing to do anything for her, and she told of being called in the middle of the night and taken on a sled for miles to stop the disturbance which the "shamans" were causing among the people. These are the sorcerers and medicine-men, who indulge in all kinds of wild orgies, encouraging the people to drink hootzh and join in the wildest of bacchanalian revels. But the influence of the shamans was not as strong among the tribes as that of this one woman missionary, who would come at dead of night through miles of ice and snow on dog sledges to stop the wild carousing.

It was during the dreadful weeks of the epidemic that Miss Farthing fell ill, and, in spite of all the care that all who were near gave, she died before the doctor from the nearest civilized town could reach her.


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CLIENT—"Six children."—*Kansas City Star.*

**His Share.**—The under dog usually gets $50,000,000 worth of sympathy and two cents' worth of assistance.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**Usual Treatment.**—"Mrs. Brown has the kleptomania."

"Indeed; what is she taking for it?"

"Anything that looks good to her."—*New York Times.*

**He'd Treat Himself.**—"If you had, say, $500,000,000, would you build libraries or start colleges?"

"Neither. I'd have meat three times a day."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

**Hookworm Victims.**—MAYOR—"Do you mean to tell me you were surprized to find three of the employees in the City Hall at work?"

REPORTER—"Oh, no, your honor! I said I was surprized to find them awake."—*Judge.*

**A Reprimand.**—"You knew your lesson to-day," said the head of the team accusingly.

"Yes, captain."

"Well, let it pass this time, but it looks as if you were neglecting your football."—*Washington Herald.*

**A Good Idea.**—"A famous educator says everybody ought to read a little poetry every day."

"I agree with him. If more people would read poetry every day, perhaps there wouldn't be so many trying to write it."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

**Why.**—"We don't have any grass growing in our streets," sneered the New Yorker.

"No, I dare say not," replied the Philadelphian. "I suppose your street-car horses nibble it off as they browse along."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

**Her Preference.**—Before the fire Christmas eve two old maids were planning for the holiday.

"Sister Molly," said the younger, "would a long stocking hold all you'd want for a Christmas gift?"

"No, Elvira," said the elder, "but a pair of socks would."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

**Hit It.**—POLLY (to big sister's admirer)—"Guess what father said about you last night."

ADOLPHUS—"Oh, I couldn't guess, weally."

POLLY—"I'll give you a peach if you can guess."

ADOLPHUS (flustered)—"Oh, Polly, I haven't an idea in the world."

POLLY—"Urr—you was listening."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

**The Worst Kind.**—GABE—"What is a bore?"

STEVE—"A man who doesn't talk to us about ourselves."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**The Blame Placed.**—VISITOR—"How does the land lie out this way?"

NATIVE—"It ain't the land that lies: it's the land agents."—*Philadelphia Record.*

**A Bent for Bills.**—"Do you believe in women holding office?"

"Sure I do. Some day I'm going to run my wife for Congress on her knack of introducing bills into the house."—*St. Louis Republic.*

**His Successor.**—"Is that the same fellow we saw doing stunts in his aeroplane?"

"When was that?"

"About six months ago."

"Well, hardly."—*Life.*

**Danny's Ignorance.**—The Boston Americans were playing the Nationals in the Bean City one afternoon. Tris Speaker knocked out a long fly that fell between right field and center.

Danny Moeller, the speedy right fielder of the Nationals, went after it, crying out for the guidance of Milan in center:

"I have it! I have it!"

As soon as Moeller had caught the fly a disgusted Boston fan remarked:

"That guy don't even know his own language. What he should have said is: 'I've got it!'"—*Popular Magazine.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign

November 13.—The Nobel prize for literature is awarded to the Hindu poet, Rabindranath Tagore.

Greece and Turkey sign a treaty of peace.

November 14.—The French Cabinet approves the recommendation of the Finance Minister for the issue of a $260,000,000 loan.

The national Unionist conference at Norwich, England, refuses to pledge the party to woman-suffrage, but votes in favor of a referendum to the electorate on the question.

November 15.—Ciudad Juarez is captured by Mexican Constitutionalists under Generals Villa and Herrera, who surprize the Federal garrison by an early morning attack. Seventeen Federals, four Constitutionalists, and one American non-combatant are reported killed.

November 18.—Mathilde Marchesi, one of the most famous vocal teachers the world has ever known, dies in London. She was 87 years old.

The French Chamber of Deputies passes the Electoral Reform Bill.

### Domestic

November 13.—Twelve are killed and about one hundred injured when three coaches of a Central of Georgia excursion train plunge over an embankment near Eufaula, Ala.

About 2,500 trainmen and enginemen on the Southern Pacific lines between New Orleans and El Paso walk out after six months' futile negotiations.

November 14.—The latest dispatches say the loss in the storm on the Great Lakes is estimated at 256 lives and from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 in property.

The Standard Oil Company of California obtains control of the Murphy Oil Company at a price said to exceed $22,000,000.

November 16.—Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, appoints Frank P. Glass, an editor, of Birmingham, to succeed the late Joseph F. Johnson as Senator.

November 17.—The striking employees of the Southern Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana return to work, the company agreeing to meet representatives of the unions.

November 18.—Twenty-four men are killed by an explosion in an iron-mine at Acton, Ala.

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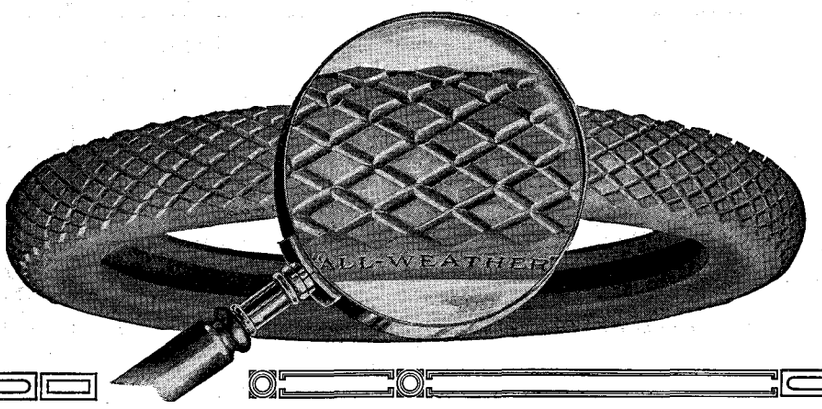


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So you preferred a plain-tread tire when the roads weren't skiddy. And perhaps you added something extra when you needed anti-skids.

But now Goodyear inventors have solved all of these problems. They have created an "All-Weather" tread. An enduring anti-skid, combining every plain-tread advantage with a most tenacious grip.

A tread for all wheels and all seasons. Even last summer it outsold our plain treads with users—on the largest-selling tires in the world.

In winter, every careful driver will use "All-Weather" treads exclusively. You will find they excel, at every point, all old-type anti-skids. And yet eight types of anti-skids cost more than "All-Weather" treads.

### The Fourth Advantage In No-Rim-Cut Tires

This adds a fourth advantage to No-Rim-Cut tires. And the other three have made these tires the most popular tires in the world.

Note now what you get.

You get a tire that can't rim-cut. And this great feature, which gives you a feasible hookless tire, is controlled by Goodyear secrets.

You save in addition the countless blowouts due to wrinkled fabric. To save this for you, No-Rim-Cut tires are final-cured on air bags shaped like inner tubes. Thus the fabric stretches out, adapting itself to actual road conditions.

This extra process, used by us alone, adds to our tire cost $1,500 daily.

Then we combat tread separation by a patent "rivet fabric." We paid $50,000 to control this method for reducing the waste of loose treads.

### The Price Men Pay

Men who go without these features must always pay the price.

Our latest statistics, secured by public accountants, show that 31.8 per cent of all clincher tires are discarded for rim-cuts only. That's almost one tire in three.

In tires which are not final-cured on air there are thousands of needless blow-outs. And tread separation is a common fault in tires.

No-Rim-Cut tires, in saving these things, save millions of dollars annually. As one result, these tires now outsell any other tire in the world.

Now comes this "All-Weather" tread, which ends the troubles you had with anti-skids.

Have you, on the other hand, a single reason for not adopting No-Rim-Cut tires?

**GOODYEAR**
AKRON, OHIO
**No-Rim-Cut Tires**
***With All-Weather Treads***

**THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO**

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